The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,818.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £60; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £58; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Conyers, will be despatched to Liverpool, on or about 7th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 6th December 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 17th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MALTA, (1,942 tons, and 500 H. P.,) Captain E. J. Baker, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

SUEZ CANAL.

The MALTA will proceed to Southampton VIA the CANAL, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
10th December 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,728 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. Blake, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 22nd December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
8th December 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail on or about 15th instant.)

THE s.s PARAGUAY, 1,170 tons register, W. G. Williams, Commander.

This Steamer has very superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and will be despatched hence as above.

For rates of Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th November 1870.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE favorite steamer HISTORIAN, Captain Tutton, 1,750 tons Register, 250 H.P., (Messrs. T. & J. Harrison's Line), will sail about the end of the month, and has accommodation for about 12 First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	£ 36
Port Said	38
Liverpool	50

} Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had at moderate rates on board.

Apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

FAST CARGO.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. Without food
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th January 1871.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to
KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 17th November 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.

THE new English-built Steamer ARABIA, Captain Crocco, 2,000 Tons, now on her way out, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 15th December.

FOR GENOA,

Calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

The ARABIA has very superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without Food.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to BREAK THEIR VOYAGE AT ANY OF THE ABOVENAMED MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st December 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship HOOGLY, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take delivery of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 7th December 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110	Rs. 80	To ROME	Rs. 123	Rs. 89-8
,, VENICE	,, 128	,, 88	,, PARIS	,, 206	,, 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 29th October 1870. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS Steamer ORESTE will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 21st December. This Steamer has good accommodation for 60 Cabin Passengers. Rate £40. For Freight or Passage apply to
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 9th December 1870.

FOR ADEN, HODEIDA, AND JEDDAH.

THE Steamer NEERA, 2,500 tons, will sail for the above Ports on or about 29th December. For Freight or Passage apply to
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship WENNINGTON, Captain H. Davis, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS immediately to take delivery of their respective Goods; failing which, they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Davis will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the ship's side.

EWART LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents Ship Wennington.

Bombay, 5th December 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
½ ,, Under Vests.
2 ,, Linen Collars.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.
½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.
1 ,, White Cambric.
1 Overland Suit.
2 Sleeping Suits.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
6 Scarfs and Ties.

1 Rug with straps.
1 Maud.
1 Inverness Cape.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.
1 Umbrella.
1 Pair of Brushes.
Ladies' Overland Trunks.

RETURN FARES.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly Open Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Crockery Ware, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Major General Tremenheere.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unserviceable Stores, Office Furnitures, &c., at the [illegible]

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 10 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the unserviceable Stores, Office Furnitures, &c., the same comprises Writing Tables, Office Chairs, Presses, American Clocks, Cleopatra Couches, Pigeon Holes, Hanging Punkhas, Copying Press on stand, Folding Screens, Bookshelves, sets of Camp Tables, Pick Axes, Galvanized Iron Buckets, Paint Brushes, Iron Crowbars, Brass Cocks, coupling Hose, casks of Portland Cement, Files of sorts, Cast Iron Fountains, Hoes Iron, Hammers, Gas Pipes, Screw Spanners, Bellows, Forges, a large quantity of Tiles, Bricks, Doors, Rafters, Posts, white fine dressed Coorla Stones and sundry other articles.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th December 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

OVERLAND CARGO.

The s. s. ELLORA, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following steamers :—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. BANGALORE, from Southampton, 12th November.
,, DELTA, from Marseilles, 19th November.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. NUBIA, from Southampton, 5th November.
,, ILLYRIAN, from Liverpool, 9th November.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th December 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, by EDULJEE CURSETJEE SACKCLOTHWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, for the Probate of the last Will and Testament of his Father, the late CURSETJEE JAMASJEE SACKCLOTHWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, being granted to him as the Sole Executor appointed by the said Will. All Persons concerned are apprised thereof.—Dated at Bombay this 12th day of December 1870.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Applicant's Proctor.

FARM of MUNICIPAL TOLLS and TAXES, AHMEDABAD.—TENDERS will be received for the above up to the 15th January 1871 by the undersigned.

Particulars on application to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Municipality.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of, nor does the Municipality bind itself to accept, any Tender.

A. A. BORRADAILE,
President Municipal Fund Committee, Ahmedabad.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a STOREKEEPER, a SUBNESS and two CARKOONS, for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Aden. The salary of the Storekeeper is Rs. 65 per mensem, and that of Subness and Carkoons Rs. 45, 40, and 35, respectively, with Rations.

The Storekeeper will have to furnish a Security.

Application to be made on or before the 20th instant to
KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 12th December 1870.

ORANGE QUININE WINE,

Either unmixed, or diluted with Iced Sodawater as an ordinary beverage, is an agreeable and useful preventive of ague, low fever, and periodic disorders of similar type.

Single Bottles, each, Cash Rs. 1; Credit Rs. 1-4.
Double ,, ,, ,, 2; ,, ,, 2-4.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. The 1870 Illustrated Catalogue with particulars of special and convenient arrangements for Indian Residents, post free to India. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and Remittance crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,

Purveyors by special appointment to
H. R. H. DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Established 1822,

Would direct the attention of the public to the quality of their various preparations—Soups, Essence of Beef, Fresh and Collared Salmon, Salmon Cutlets with Indian Sauce, Red, Pickled and Kippered Herrings, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Calf's Head Brawn, Condensed Milk, Cocoa and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, Salt Butter, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Potted Meats, Scotch Jams, Jellies and Orange Marmalade, Confections, Sauces, Vinegars, Capers, Olives, Oils, Pickles, Baking Powder, Flavouring Essences, Table Jellies and Creams, Tart Fruits, &c., &c.

J. M. & S. are sole proprietors of the Aberdeen Pickles and Duke of Edinburgh Sauce.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RAGOO JAIRAZ CEASED to be a PARTNER in the Firm of Messrs. DEWA GUNGADHUR and Co. on the 25th day of October 1870.

DEWA GUNGADHUR & Co.,
THUCKER RAGOO JAIRAZ.

NOTICE.—The CREDITORS of Messrs. ATKINSON & Co., of Dhollera, are requested to MEET at the Royal Hotel, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 14th day of December 1870, at 3 o'clock P.M.

JOHN W. SCOTT,
Attorney for Wm. Atkinson.

TAPTEE BRIDGE.—DESIGNS and TENDERS received by the undersigned up to January 15th, 1871. For further particulars apply to W. SOWERBY, Esquire, Local Funds Engineer, Surat.

T. C. HOPE,
Collector and President Local Fund Committee.

12th October 1870.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain JAMES DUCAT, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, Belaspore, will be good enough to forward the same to the undersigned before the 1st proximo. All Persons or Firms indebted to the Estate will be good enough to communicate at once with

W. BLAKENEY, Major,
22nd Regiment N. I., Commandant,
President Committee of Adjustment.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited by the undersigned for the STRIPPING, CAULKING (up to metal line), and re-metalling (not including cost of metal, but including all other materials, dock rent, labour, and attendant expenses), of the ship LOUISA, expected to arrive in Bombay shortly. A separate estimate is also required for simply Docking and Un-docking, Shoring and Un-shoring the ship, examining and patching the metal of the said ship, including dock rent, but not including cost of metal. Full particulars may be obtained on application to the LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th December 1870.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS between all Stations, issued on and after TUESDAY, 20th instant, will be available for Return on any day up to, and including, TUESDAY, 3rd January next.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th December 1870.

MAJOR - GENERAL FRANK ADAMS, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Vict., Cap. 35, entituled, "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS and OTHER PERSONS having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS against or upon the Estate of FRANK ADAMS, late of Mhow, in the Bombay Presidency, East Indies, and of Farnham, in the County of Surrey, a Major-General in Her Majesty's Army, deceased, (who died on the 19th Day of September 1869, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate on the 8th Day of December 1869 by ARTHUR ROBARTS ADAMS, of No. 7, King's Bench Walk, Temple, in the City of London, one of Her Majesty's Counsel, one of the Executors therein named) are requested to send particulars, in writing, of their respective Debts, Claims, or Demands to the said Arthur Robarts Adams, at No. 7, King's Bench Walk, aforesaid, on or before the 1st Day of March next, after which time the said Executor will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said deceased among the Parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have had Notice, and that the said Executor will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any Person or Persons, of whose Debt, Claim, or Demand he shall not then have had Notice.—Dated this Day of November 1870.

CHAS. AUGUSTUS WRIGHT,
Ironmonger's Hall, Fenchurch Street, Solicitor for the Executor.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, MR. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 9th and 23rd December 1870, and 6th and 20th January 1871.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 14th and 28th December 1870, and 11th and 25th January 1871.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 7th and 21st December 1870 and 4th, 7th, 8th January 1871.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 7th December 1870, and 5th January 1871.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 23rd December 1870, and 20th January 1871.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and, weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 13th and 27th December 1870, and 10th and 24th January 1871.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 6th and 20th December 1870, and 3rd, 17th and 31st January 1871.

For KURRACHEE, 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th December 1870 and 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th January 1871.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 12th and 26th December 1870, and 9th and 23rd January 1871.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 3rd and 31st December 1870, and 28th January 1871.

Managing Agents............Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Bombay............Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
,, Madras............Messrs. BINNY & Co.

THOMSON AND COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.

Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1871,

AT CASH AS. 10, CREDIT AS. 12, TO THE SHILLING ; AS UNDER.

OFFICE EDITIONS IN CLOTH.

	English Prices. s.	d.	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
No. 8—1 Day in a page, with Sunday	6	6	4	0	4	14
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10—3 Days in a page, with Sunday	4	6	2	12	3	6
11—3 Days in a page, without Sunday	4	0	2	8	3	0
11D—3 Days on 2 pages ; left page for mem., right for cash	6	0	3	12	4	8
12—3 Days in a page, with Sunday	3	0	1	14	2	4
12 Enlarged.—2 Days in a page, with Sunday	4	0	2	8	3	0
13—3 Days in a page, without Sunday	2	6	1	10	1	14
14—3 Days in a page, with Sunday	4	0	2	8	3	0

"ROUGH" EDITIONS, IN LIMP BOARDS.

	s.	d.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
No. 31 Interleaved.—A week in the opening of 2 pages	2	6	1	10	1	14
32 Do.—A week in a page	1	10	1	2	1	6
33—A week in the opening of 2 pages	1	4	0	14	1	0
33 Interleaved	2	4	1	8	1	12
34 Do.—A week in a page	1	8	1	1	1	4
35—A week in the opening of 2 pages	1	0	0	10	0	12
35 Interleaved	1	8	1	1	1	4

POCKET EDITIONS, IN ROAN TUCK.

	s.	d.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
No. 18.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	2	6	1	10	1	14
20.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	2	0	1	4	1	8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The continuance of the
WAR IN FRANCE,
the consequent difficulty in obtaining Transit, and the increased Rates of Charges and Labour, for
CHAMPAGNES, &c.,
now coming forward, will reluctantly compel us to ADVANCE OUR QUOTATIONS as soon as our Stock, obtained at the Old Rates, is exhausted.

We therefore beg to notify to our Constituents that we CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO SUPPLY FRENCH WINES, &c., AT OUR PRESENT QUOTATIONS for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the Local Journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, November 1870.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
24, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poona,

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

TO MERCHANTS.

FOR SALE AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AT REDUCED PRICE, Rs. 8.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 8 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL,

(BY JEWANJEE & Co.,)
AT THE
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA
(Within 5 minutes walk of Byculla and Tardeo Railway Stations.)

BYCULLA HOTEL is acknowledged to to be in every respect the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for an hotel, the building possesses advantages over bungalow hotels, and has been fitted up in such a manner as to ensure the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors. Ample accommodation has been provided for Families. All the Apartments are lofty, and well furnished, and an excellent Table is kept. Care is also taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality. Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two good Billiard Tables. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the Public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages :—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

CHARGES MODERATE.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT!

CLEARANCE SALE of MILLINERY FOR APPROACHING CHRISTMAS WEAR.

Messrs. DOSSAJEE ESMALJEE & Co., No. 29 Medow Street, wishing to close their business in the Fort, offer best of opportunities to the Public in a CLEARANCE SALE at 25 per cent. discount of all the Goods now in their Shop, such as Silks, Bonnets, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Flannels, Cashmere, &c., &c.

A call on Messrs. D. E. & Co. will prove worthy of the trouble.

Messrs. D. E. & Co. earnestly beg that their Claims on Constituents may be paid in before 31st December 1870.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

			Rs.	a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9	0
BADHAM'S	,,	Silk and Wool	9	8
BADHAM'S	,,	Indian Shirt	7	0
BADHAM'S	,,	French Colored Shirts	65	0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	,,	White Shirts	60	0 ,,
BADHAM'S	,,	Overland Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S	,,	Travelling Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S	,,	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
BADHAM'S	,,	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18	0
BADHAM'S	,,	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16	0
BADHAM'S	,,	Serge Suits	40	0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c. :—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piqué and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piqué and Print Dress.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 35, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berthe and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatan and Tulle Tarlatans, and Grenadines, and Crepes, white and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 6 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 19 to 25 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Sashes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs. 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 89 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 69, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 11 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs 15 to
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from 18 to 30 each.
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 6, to 10.
Fans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Wreaths, from Rs 8 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from 25 to 35 each.
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at moderate charges.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Girls' and Boys' Hats, richly trimmed, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Pelisses in all the new colours, richly trimmed, for Boys and Girls, from Rs 9 to 15.
Girls' Scotch Plaid Mantles, from Rs 10 to 12 each.
Coloured Flannel Knickerbocker Drawers, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8 per pair.
Striped Knickerbocker Stockings, from Rs 2-8 to 3 per pair.
Coloured Flannel Petticoats, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8.
White Cotton Drawers for Girls and Boys, from Rs 1-8 to 1-12 per pair.
Plain and open work Cotton Socks for Children, Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Richly embroidered Cloaks, from Rs 20 to 40 each.
Plain Cashmere Cloaks, from Rs 18 to 23 each.
White Cashmere Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
White Silk and Satin Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Bonnets, from Rs 8 to 12.
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
White and Colored Sun Hats at Rs 2 each.
Baby's Bibs, from 8as., 12as., 1 Rupee to 2-8 each
Baby's Pinafores, Re 1 to 2 each.
Baby's Shirts, 8 Annas to Re 1 each.
Embroidered short Frocks, Woollen Hoods, from Rs 2 to 3 each.
Woollen Socks for Infants, Re 1 per pair.
Patent Rosettes and Bonnet Caps.
Baby's patent leather Shoes.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Travelling Dresses in "Serge," "Linsey," "Tweeds," "Sateen," "Cashmere," "Twill," "Lustres," Merinos, and Alpaca.
Waterproof Costumes (ready made) from Rs 18 to 25 each.
Holland, Print, Piqué, and Muslin dresses ready made, for board-ship wear, from Rs 12 to 18 each.
Flannel Morning Dresses, coloured, from Rs 18 to 20.
Coloured Warm Linsey Petticoats, from Rs 5 to 9 each.
Coloured Print Petticoats, from Rs 4 to 6 each.
Velvet and Merino Garibaldis, from Rs 5 to 18 each
Muslin and Print Garibaldis, from Rs 3 to 10 each.
Warm Jacquettes, from Rs 10 to 22 each.
Gauze Veils, Hats, &c.
A nice Stock of ready-made Under Linen, consisting of Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats plain and trimmed, Petticoat Bodices plain and trimmed, Camisoles, Dressing Gowns.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Bonnets in Crepe, Tulle, Straw, &c., from Rs 15, 17 to 25.
Black Straw Hats, trimmed in latest style, from Rs 15 to 25.
Rich Black Silk at Rs 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6 to 9 per yard.
Paramatta, Alpaca, Woollen Reps, Merino, and Linseys.
Half-Mourning Prints, Cambrics and Muslins.
Black Silk Grenadine and Crepes, Crepe Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Crepe, Gauze, and Tulle Veils.
Black Llamma and Tulle Garibaldis.
Widows' Bonnets, Caps, and Fronts.
Mourning Muslin and Crêpe Trimming.
Jet and Vulcanite Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Crosses, Watch Guards, &c.
Frizettes and Hair Nets.
Black Silk Stockings and Black Kid Boots.
Black Fans, Trimmings and Buttons.
Black Kid Gloves.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

White Dress Neckties.
White, colored, and black Kid Gloves, at Rs 3 per pair, cash.

PERFUMERY,—consisting of

Black and White Cosmetique.
Nuda Veritas.
Double distilled Lavender Water.
Bandoline.
Essence Bouquet, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Ylang Ylang, Frangipani, Moss Rose, Sensation, Rondoletia, &c., at Rs 1-4 per bottle.
Thomas' Universal Hair Restorer, Toilet Cream for the Hair.
The Princess Alexandra Hair Waver.
Hair Pins, safety and plain.
Brushes,—Hair, Tooth, and Nail.
Buttons, Fringes, Trimmings, &c.
Feathers, Flowers, &c., in great variety.
Elastic Garters for Ladies.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittances for payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.
BOMBAY............ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
POONA............EAST STREET.
CALCUTTA............BELATEE BUNGALOW.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE the QUALITY and PURITY of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
33 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0

The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.

SINGLE MAGNUMS, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case 42 0

*** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0*	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
[illegible]	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	[illegible]

BRANDIES.

[illegible]

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen............Quarts.
,, 5 ,, ...Imperial Pints.
,, 4 ,, ...Pints.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh), Fine Pale SHERRY, at Rs. 25 per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1870.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, RUINART PERE ET FILS' CHAMPAGNE, Green Seal—

Magnums in 1 dozen cases Rs. 82 per dozen.
Quarts in 1 ,, ,, ,, 42 ,,
Pints in 2 ,, ,, ,, 21 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER in 4 Dozen Cases.

At the request of the SHIPPERS, to CLOSE ACCOUNTS, we are now selling this Beer at Rs. 5 per dozen.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 17th November 1870.

PRICE LIST

CHAMPAGNE :—	
Veuve Clicquot	Rs. 32 per 1 doz. quarts.
Do.	,, 34 per 2 doz. pints.
G. H. Mumm & Co.	,, 28 per 1 doz. quarts.
Do.	,, 30 per 2 doz. pints.
STILL HOCKS :—	
Laubenheimer	,, 15 per doz.
Liebfraumilch	,, 20 ,,
Marcobrunner	,, 24 ,,
Rüdesheimer	,, 24 ,,
Johannisberger	,, 30 ,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	,, 36 ,,
Do. do. Blue capsule.	,, 45 ,,
CLARETS :—	
St. Estèphe Médoc	,, 9 ,,
Chateau Bellevue	,, 14 ,,
Chateau de Francs	,, 16 ,,
Vray Canon	,, 18 ,,
Chateau Larose	,, 22 ,,
Chateau Margaux, 1865	,, 24 ,,
BRANDY :—	
S. W. S. 1865	,, 20 per doz. quarts.
Gauthier Frères	,, 24 ,,
Blanchy Frères	,, 28 ,,
ITALIAN WINES :—	
Sicilian Claret	,, 7 per doz.
,, Sherry (Marsala)	,, 12 ,,
Moscata	,, 14 ,,
Barbera	,, 14 ,,
Tokai	,, 14 ,,
Nebiolo	,, 14 ,,
Barolo	,, 14 ,,
BEER :—	
Norwegian Ale, in 3 doz. cases	,, 6 ,,
OLIVE OIL :—	
Genuine Italian	,, 8 ,,

LIQUEURS, MAAGBITTER, &c.

UP COUNTRY TREASURES :—
Containing 20 assorted Tins : Asparagus and other vegetable Sausages, Hare and Goose Liver Pies. Rs. 40 per Case.

PRESERVED ITALIAN FRUITS and BONBONS :—
Suitable for presents at Rs. 9 per assorted case.

CANDLES :—
"Star of the North German Confederation," superior quality in small boxes of 24 packets.
Saloon Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6.
Carriage ,, ,, 6½ ,, ,, ,,

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 18th November 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP and SIR CHARLES SARGENT in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

NOTICES.

BIERS & Co.'s STABLES and HORSE FODDER DEPOT, Back Bay Compound, Girgaum.

Shigram and Horse, ordinary hire Rs. 4
Brougham do. do. ,, 5
Job Horses for any period.

Horses and Carriages on Commission Sales at all times.

BIERS & Co.

BOMBAY METAL MART.

We beg to intimate that we have REMOVED our STOREYARD from BOREE BUNDER to CARNAC BUNDER, near the Overbridge. We have also OPENED a STORE-ROOM on the GROUND-FLOOR of our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle, where we have on view, and for sale, Portable and Fixed Engines, Pumps, and all kinds of Plant and Tools for Contractors, &c.

All Communications in future should be addressed to our Fort Office.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1870.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, Whole-SALE and Retail.

Pass Books for monthly credit accounts available.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street. GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash Oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 Barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	,, 125 each.
Do. Ditto 800 ,,	,, 100 ,,
American Union Scales	,, 30 ,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,, 15 ,,
Ditto 4 ,,	,, 10 ,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 10 ,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 8 per doz.
Ditto Oysters, ,,	,, 6 ,,
Condensed Milk ,,	,, 12 ,,
Preserved Peaches, 3 lb. tins	,, 18 ,,
Ditto Green Corn, 2 lb. tins	,, 12 ,,
Ditto Ditto Peas, 2 lb. tins	,, 12 ,,
Ditto Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins	,, 9 ,,

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street Lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

BREAKFAST

EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb. ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL ROUTE.

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Suez with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.'S STEAMERS.

Time saved over other routes about 48 hours.
Sea passage from Alexandria 74 hours, weather permitting.
Entire journey from Alexandria to London 140 hours.

Fares :—Alexandria to Paris, 1st cl. £16-3-1; 2nd cl. £11-19-4.
To London, 1st cl. £23 4s. 0d.; 2nd cl. £16 10s. 0d.

On arrival of the weekly fast steamer from Alexandria, carrying the SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN MAIL, an express train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents at London—[illegible]

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,

[illegible]

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES,

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. H. MANN & Co., Mangalore and Mercara,
Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., Calicut.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 ,was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—

OFFICERS in charge of BUILDINGS will find the PYRIMONT ASPHALTE the most effective and economical material for covering FLAT ROOFS, and for suppressing the rising of moisture through WALLS and BASEMENTS. Also for the FLOORS of

STORES and WAREHOUSES,
PRISONS—LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRES and MARKETS,
BARRACKS—MORTUARIES,
ELEPHANT HOUSES, STABLES, and

Floors generally. The WHITE ANT and other vermin excluded

A LIST of WORKS to which the material has been successfully applied for upwards of 30 years, can be had post free on application to
J. FARRELL, Secretary,
Parliament Street, London.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

All Blocks are impressed on two opposite sides with the words.

PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s

CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality. Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen. Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury, and used in India and the Colonies as a Preventive to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—[illegible] Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious imitations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark [illegible]

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER [illegible]

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger [illegible] has been deservedly known as an excellent [illegible] a most efficient Stomachic Tonic [illegible] ency and disorders arising from [illegible]

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical [illegible]

Sold in ¼, ½, and [illegible]

AROMATIC [illegible]

For the prevention of [illegible]

An unfailing remedy [illegible]

It may be mentioned [illegible] the Crimea, daily [illegible] ed through the [illegible] the ranks around [illegible]

Sold [illegible]

Prepared only [illegible]

Wholesale [illegible] cal Hall, [illegible]

And of [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET week.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
1,00,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	607½
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	167½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,650
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250
0,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,090	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	112
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	415

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
—	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126½
—	£ 6	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
—	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,605
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	158
,750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,010
4,000	4,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	260

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,375
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
250	3,300	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	460
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,600
200	2,000	all	266do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,275
200	500	all	66½do.	Do. New	570
500	4,880	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co	6,200
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	8,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,250
300	2,000	1,800		Framji Cowasji Press	1,040
200	4,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,375
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	,000	2,000	120 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	375
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
220	1,000	750	75 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	2,000	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,150
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	600

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,215
500	2,500	all	125ps*	Alliance Spinning	2,450
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
700	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	1,025
1600	150	150	...	Broach Mills	230
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,350
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,780
12,500	1,000	all	80 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,080
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	2,200
600	1,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,760

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	820
1,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	30
500	1,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	400

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	29
	5	19½	...	Do. China	1
	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
	...	...	...	East India Bank's	14
	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	41
	200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	65
	3,500	2,440	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾d.
Madras	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114
Five per cent	106¾
Four per cent	98
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106¾
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Caroles		
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

CALCUTTA.—9TH DECEMBER 1870.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents. at Rs. 97-14, or 2-2 discount.

4½ per cents., small sums, at Rs. 106-10.

In shares—

National Bank shares, a good number, at Rs. 115 and 116, exclusive of dividend, and a few at Rs. 117.

Bank of Upper India shares, at Rs. 62.

East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs. 249 per £20.

Assam Tea Co.'s shares, at Rs. 200.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 12.

Duck, Vet. Surgeon, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.

Dent, Captain, Bombay 3rd (K. O.) Hussars, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

Pim, Captain, Bombay 3rd (K. O.) Hussars, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

Stephens, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal European Cavalry, to join, from England.

Broughton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Infantry, to join, from England.

Hay, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, from England.

Strong, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave from England.

Bagot, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.

Chalmers, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Infantry, from sick leave, from England.

Mallaby, Major, Assistant Quarter Master, Bombay, from leave, from England.

Crawford, Major, Madras 24th Regiment, to join, from Malta.

Downing, Captain, Bengal Infantry, to rejoin, from England.

Macartney, Lieutenant, Bombay Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.

Hadaway, Inspector General, Madras British Medical Service, for home, from ——.

Slater, Captain, Bengal 2nd Seikh Infantry, to join, from leave, from England.

Fairlie, Major, Madras 1st Cavalry, to join, from leave, from England.

Finch, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Royal Engineers, to join from sick leave, from England.

Palmer, Colonel, Bengal 2-60 Royal Rifles, on leave, from Seetapore.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 12.

Briggs, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to Kurrachee.

Withers, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Dhoolia.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Madras, 2nd December 1870.

Lieutenant A. W. Foord, Staff Corps, Adjutant 14th Native Infantry, is permitted, as a special case, to retain his appointment on promotion.

The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Captain J. S. Steuart, on promotion, to general duty at Trichinopoly, with effect from the 9th December.

Captain J. H. Gordon, 2nd Wing Subaltern 23rd L. I., to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern 23rd L. I., vice Steuart with effect from the 9th December.

Captain J. S Gordon, from 2nd Wing Subaltern 23rd Light Infantry, to 1st Wing 23rd Light Infantry, with effect from the 20th December, vice Stephens.

Captain C S. deL. Gostline, from "Attached" 23rd Light Infantry, to 2nd Wing Subaltern 23rd Light Infantry, with effect from 20th December, vice Stephens.

The remainder of the leave granted to Lieut. D. Cowie, 25th Brigade Royal Artillery, in G. O. C. C. dated 16th July 1870, page 230, is cancelled from 1st December 1870.

The undermentioned officers are directed to proceed and do duty at the Depot at Wellington until further orders :—

Captain J. Stevenson, Lieutenant J. Dunbar, 1st Battalion 21st Foot.

Captain Stevenson will join on the expiration of his present leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Jones, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 4th Native Infantry, having arrived at Madras from Europe, will proceed to Bellary and assume Command of the Right Wing of his Regiment on its arrival at that station.

Surgeon W. J. Busteed, in medical charge 25th Native Infantry, leave from 11th November 1870, or date of departure, for 6 months—Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Neilgherries, private affairs, under 1868 Furlough Rules.

Head Quarters, Kamptee, 7th December.

llowing removal is ordered:—

W. G. Carr, from Officiating Quarter Master 9th fantry, to "Attached" 9th Native Infantry, rom date of relief by Lieut. Cooke.

g orders are confirmed :—

r 1870.—By the Officer Commanding 2nd oot, appointing Lieutenant E. C. Browne, to act as Instructor of Musketry to the Battalion, vice Lieutenant Whitton, promoted ; and Lieut. J. N. Tew, as Assistant Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Browne, with effect from the 3rd November 1870.

21st November 1870.—By the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, appointing 2nd Captain A. M. Rawlins, Staff Officer to the Royal Artillery, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, from 21st November 1870.

Leave of absence :—

Infantry.—Brevet-Colonel G. Sturrock, Commandant 22nd Native Infantry, in extension for 10 days, to enable him to join.

21st Foot.—Assistant Surgeon J. R. Reilly, 1st Battalion, from 1st December 1870, or date of departure, for 2 months—Poonamallee and Madras, s. c.

45th Foot.—Lieut. W. Bridge, to England, via the next P. and O. steamer, on medical certificate, to appear before a Medical Board, embarking at Madras—Unfit to do duty with troops.

Cavalry General List.—Lieutenant C. M. A. Morant, "Attached" 1st Light Cavalry—Bombay, s. c., from 22nd November 1870, or date of departure.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, December 7.)

Mr. Charles Edward Buckland, B. A., to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah.

Mr. William Napier Campbell, Extra Assistant Commissioner, to have charge of the Sub-division of Pachumba, during the absence, on special deputation, of Captain William Leycester Samuells, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Beverley, M A., to officiate as Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Daniel James McNeile, or until further orders.

Mr. Robert Henry Wilson, B.A., Officiating Registrar of the Presidency District, to officiate, in addition to his present duties, as Registrar General of Assurances, Lower Provinces, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr Henry Beverley, or until further orders.

Mr. Delabene Weston Marsden to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack.

Mr. J. D. F. Harvey, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Bhaugulpore, to be Special Sub-Registrar of Howrah and Serampore.

Mr. H. O. King to be Special Sub-Registrar of Gya, but to continue to officiate as Registrar of the Behar District, until further orders.

Mr. A. H. Warde-Jones, Special Sub-Registrar of Gya, to be Special Sub-Registrar of Mozufferpore.

Mr. Charles Crawford Wood to be Special Sub-Registrar of Midnapore, but to continue to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Rajmehal, until further orders.

Mr. Walter Rattray to officiate as Special Sub-Registrar of Gya, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr H. O. King, or until further orders.

Mr. Reginald Porch to officiate temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan, in the Second Grade, from the 3rd instant, in addition to his own duties as Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of that District.

Mr. James William Taylor to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-District of Cuttack.

Mr. Charles Deslandes Church Winter, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub. division of Kendraparah.

Lord Henry Ulick Browne, Commissioner of Chittagong, is allowed leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency.

Dr. Edmund John Hoskins to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Ranchee.

Surgeon John Martin Coates, M.D., Superintendent of Jails, Hazareebaugh, to officiate as Civil Surgeon of that District, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. Samuel Delpratt, or until further orders.

Mr. Francis Jeffrey Dickens, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tirhoot, leave for six months, from the 15th January next.

Colonel F. P. Layard, s.c., Superintending Engineer, Second Grade, is posted to the Behar Circle.

Lieutenant N. Arnott, R. E., Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, is posted to the South Eastern Circle.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 11s. 3d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship loading
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 3 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Taptee (s)	Morrison	Mandvie, Dec. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Martaban (s)	Heasman	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	M S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Coast and Goa.
	Fellipine	Nacoda	Porebunder.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Oreste, to Trieste.

Steamer Taptee, to Cutch.

Ship Annie, to Rangoon.

Ship Gertrude, to Rangoon.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.			
9	Pleiades	Pierce	Liverpool, Oct. 9.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.		
8	Punjaub	Bombay.
9	Rajah of Cochin	London.

Passenger Sailed—Per s. s. Punjaub.—For Bombay—Rev. Mr. Rae.

DAILY IMPORTS.—12TH DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Michael Angelo, 1 case carriage, Pelly & Co.

Paraguay (s), 32 cases printing types, John S. Elmore & Co.; 7 cases oilmanstores, Sorabjee Framjee & Co.; 1 case brass buttons, John S. Elmore & Co.

Brazilian (s), 3 cases cochineals, N. and B. Wadia & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Burmah (s), 25 barrels fire-clay, Kimjee Jeewa; 200 bales English flat iron, Tezpal Gopejee.

Brazilian (s), 6 cases harness, Cutler, Palmer & Co.; 3 case marble monuments, George Wheatley & Co.; 20 cases school slates, T. F. Punnett; 12 bundles and 2 cases machinery, Ewart, Latham & Co.; 12 packages machinery, Ardaser Framjee Moos.

Timsah (s), 5 cases paper, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 5 bundles sheet iron, Tyab Ally Essoob Ally.

Wennington, 18 crates earthenware, Khan Mahomed Kamjee.

FROM SUEZ.

Ellora (s), 1 box silver and gold specie, H. M. Seedick; 1 box gold sovereigns, H. Z. Abudin; 5 boxes silver and gold dollars, A. M. Ebram; 3 boxes gold and silver coins, M. M. Mesree; 1 box gold and silver coins, H. A Momed; 1 box silver coins, Callianbhoy Gangjee; 3 boxes gold and silver coins, Y. N. Momed.

Columbian (s), 1 case haberdashery, M. H. Callum.

DAILY EXPORTS.—12TH DECEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Parana, 164 cases olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz; 50 cases olibanum, Hasson Khan; 500 bundles gall, Hunsraj Muljee; 136 pieces E. teeth, Bawanjee Vullybhoy.

Saladin, 110 cases wine, Owen & Okell.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Paraguay (s), 100 bales cotton, Monore Hurruckchund; 100 bales cotton, Bhewrow Bhuggajee; 29 bales cotton, Behren Brothers; 125 bales gunny bags, Gaddum & Co.; 32 bales cotton, Roychund Amlook; 51 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdyall; 60 bales cotton, Gungaram Buldew; 29 bales wool, Dyall Ruttonsey; 49 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund; 33 bales wool, W. Nicol & Co.

Historian (s), 24 bales cotton, Govindram Jaigopaldass; 250 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Caranja, 25 bales cotton, Venichund Joitadass; 120 bales cotton, Guneshdass Thackerdass; 50 bales wool, K. Petamber.

Victoria Cross, 20 bales cotton, Geerdharilall Futaychund; 25 bales coir yarn, Cooverjee Madowjee; 50 bales cotton, Cooverjee Madowjee; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Ellen Bates, 12 bales cotton, Vurjlal Luckmon; 34 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 101 bales cotton, Bhawan Ramjee.

Balkanah, 125 bales cotton, Amerchund Soodiram; 200 bales cotton, Guneshdass Thackerdass; 45 bales cotton, Sewram Motha.

Gitana, 54 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 125 bales cotton, Bhewrow Bhuggajee.

Malta (s), 51 bales wool, Ruttonsey Nursey; 40 bales wool, Ragoonath Madhowjee; 57 bales cotton, Ghella Lalljee; 26 bales cotton, Ragoonath Madhowjee; 60 bales wool, Kessowjee Pitamber & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Oreste (s), 225 bales cotton, Remington & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Malta (s), 100 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

Oreste (s), 177 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 268 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 10th December.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·995	in.
Temperature of the Air	78·8	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·3	,,
Dew Point	61·0	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·574	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	3·2	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	87·4	,,
Minimum do. do.	73·1	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind—NE, NW, NNW, N.		
Movement in 24 hours	307	miles.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets will, until further notice, leave Bombay on every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 A.M.

After packet letters will not be forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Late letters will be received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The following Telegram has been received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, dated London, the 26th November 1870 :—

"British Packet from Alexandria on 25th December and thence forward will go to Brindisi instead of Marseilles. Single rate on letters for England will be reduced to one shilling from same date. No reduction on papers."

The mail referred to above as leaving Alexandria on the 25th December corresponds with that leaving Bombay on the 10th December, and letters sent thereby will be chargeable at the reduced rate of postage.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, will be as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent viâ Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Thursday, December 22. (Packet will be closed at 9 A.M; after packet at 10 A.M.)

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed on Thursday, December 22. (Packet will be closed at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded of the following date from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations :—

1st January 1871.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

[By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers.]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on December 19.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on December 26.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 1st December 187 , and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	....	5 P.M. of previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	....	5 P.M of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ESSAI—HUTCHINSON—December 8th, at St. Andrew's Kirk, by the Rev. J. Paton, Mr. William John Essai, to Miss Annie Hutchinson.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

DEACON—December 4th, at Sylhet, the wife of Robert Deacon, Esq., Civil Assistant Surgeon, of a daughter.

MADGE—December 9th, at Calcutta, the wife of Walter Culley Madge, of a son.

DEATH.

VAILLANT—December 3rd, at Calcutta, Henry Edward, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Pearson Vaillant.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

PHILIPS—November 29th, at Bareilly, the wife of Mr. E. A. Phillips, of a son.

BROMHEAD—December 5th, at Agra, the wife of Lieutenant Sir B Bromhead, Adjutant, 40th N. I., of a daughter.

GORDON—December 8th, at Landour, Mrs. Theo. Gordon, of a son.

SCULTHORPE—December 9th, at Agra, the wife of Mr. William Sculthorpe, of a daughter.

DEATH.

COX—November 16th, at Madhopoor, the wife of G. F. Cox, Sub-Engineer, and only daughter of Lieutenant R. Saunders.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1870.

THE quarrel raised by Russia is none the less dangerous, because its violent outbreak has been deferred. Russia has chosen her time for the audacious step she has taken with some sagacity, not because Metz had surrendered just before the circular was sent, but because both the Black Sea, the Sea of Azof, and the Baltic will shortly be more or less ice-bound. It was the approach of King Frost, not the fall of a fortress on the Moselle, which governed the choice of time. Under any circumstances deemed favourable for a revival of the Eastern Question, we may be sure that the opening blow would have been delivered in the autumn and not in the spring. That it was otherwise in 1853 does not affect our proposition, for at that time Russia had an immense army, in good order, a strong fleet, and Sebastopol. Now, she has an army, but armed with inferior weapons, no fleet and no Sebastopol to serve as a base of operations. Nor is it at all clear that she looks for aid from Germany or the Court of Prussia; certainly she does not serve the cause of Prussia but rather makes a diversion in favour of France by her present policy. One of the grounds relied on by Prince Gortschakoff is "successive alterations in the treaties considered as the foundation of the balance of power." Now, these words cannot apply only or mainly to the union of Moldo-Wallachia under one sovereign; they refer to the larger changes, the unification of Italy, the unification of Germany—to the many changes wrought by arms since that dawn of perpetual peace, the year 1851. It is the great strength acquired by Germany which, far more seriously than the creation of the Roumanian State, affects the political position of Russia; and the rise of a powerful monarchy on her frontier, far different from comparatively weak Prussia, together with the fact that the said monarchy is at present unable to act in the Eastern Question, serves as a pretext for the long expected attack on the Treaty of 1856. The vulnerable point of that treaty is, no doubt, the neutralization of the Black Sea, condemned as illusory and a mere irritant in 1856; but the Russian bolt is aimed not only at that clause, it is aimed at the whole base of the treaty. We are likely to hear that in conference Russia demands the abrogation of the clauses forbidding her to fortify the Aland Islands and the harbour of Sebastopol, the restoration of her position as protector of Roumania and the Christian subjects of the Porte, and such a rectification of the frontier as will give her access to the banks of the Danube. Of course it is quite possible that the Prussian Court may have committed itself to some sort of promise that Russian policy in the East shall be supported; but, whether that Court did so or not scarcely affects the question at a moment when Germany is engaged in an extensive war in the heart of France. Neither at this moment, nor, if the war ended next week, for many months, could the Prussian Court use German armies to further Russian interests; since, when the war is over, the German troops will have to be sent home, and left at home for a long time, while the active army will have to be stationed close to the new frontier. Moreover, the opinion of German troops and of the public will have to be consulted and obeyed. It is only in a conference that Prussia—she will enter this conference as Prussia—can exert any influence on the Russian side. Out of the conference and in the field she will have to do what German interests dictate, and German interests are on all points antagonistic to an aggressive Russian policy. Hence we infer that, whatever line Prussia may take in the conference, the line of Germany is the line which the Emperor and Ministers of the German State will have to enforce.

Regarded from this point of view it will be seen that the opening of the Eastern Question is really a diversion in favour of France, because it augments the embarrassments of the German policy which the Court of Prussia has undertaken to direct. Already the timid are filled with apprehensions respecting the injury we may sustain from the weakened condition of France. Already the Orleanist and imperial and republican interests in England are actively stirring to provoke the British Government to take up arms on behalf of France. We are reminded that Russia would never have reopened the question had the Emperor Napoleon remained on the throne; but the writers forget that he who was ready to sell our alliance for Belgium might have been equally ready to betray us in the East. Those who are working for an Orleans dynasty are equally prompt to urge a French alliance, while the lighter elements of public opinion driven hither and thither by the incidents of the day, those who neither look before nor after, are playing into the hands of all the intriguers. They all forget that Russia, above all States, has now no interest in a great reduction of French power. Before Germany was united, France was always a possible, nay probable, enemy, but after the unification of Germany, France became the possible, nay probable, ally of Russia; and we may be certain that if Russia gives aid to France in the future, the aid will be bought at a high price. So far as England is concerned, while on very few points are her interests opposed to those of Germany, on many points they are opposed to the policy of France and Russia; to the first notably in Egypt, to the second notably on the Bosphorus and in the Black Sea. Therefore we regard the revival of the Eastern Question as an act of direct hoistity to England and Austria, of indirect hostility to Germany, and as a serious embarrassment for the Prussian Court. The Russian calculation is that Russia must gain either the future alliance of France or the future alliance of Germany, and it depends on England which she will secure. If England is driven to support France, she will drive Germany reluctantly into the arms of Russia, and become herself merely an auxiliary working out of French policy. Better fight Russia single-handed in the spring, than adopt a course which would falsify our position in Europe and deprive us of our independent action abroad.

The despatch of Prince Gortschakoff is an admirable commentary on the boasted good understanding said to have been arrived at between England and Russia in regard to Central Asia. We never believed in the reported good understanding. It belonged to the same category and came from the same mint as the reported evacuation of Samarcand. If Russia will not observe solemn treaties, how foolish must those be who put any faith in verbal assurances! Perhaps the most vain and futile policy ever initiated was that of coming to an understanding with Russia anent the Khanates, unless the project for neutralizing the broad border land should have the preference. Both show an utter disregard of facts, and of Russian if not of human nature. For Russian nature cannot escape the consequences of the position taken up, and we ought to know and recognize what those consequences are. In the first place she will undoubtedly consolidate and extend her dominion; and in the next she will use her Central Asian position to divide our strength. In this very demand for the abrogation of the Black Sea clause, what are her objects? One is, no doubt, to get rid of an irksome and irritating restraint. Another is to prepare means of action against the Turks. A third is to strengthen and develop her lines of communication with the Caspian, to place Odessa and the arsenals on the Boug in direct communication with Tiflis, Baku, and the eastern coast of the Caspian, and to be in a position to protect that line by armed force. Yet the apostles of the great neutralization and good understanding schemes, tell us that we ought to adopt in the Black Sea a policy of compromise and conciliation, and that we ought to do this on behalf of British Indian interests! Could any advice be more short-sighted? If you want to preserve the peace assist your probable foe in his efforts to prepare for war; that is the new reading of an old maxim which our mild enthusiasts wish us to endorse! If it were merely the gratification of her national pride that Russia demands, we might properly gratify so reasonable a feeling. But if it were not for the promotion of her ambition, or necessities if you like; if it were not to increase her power of injuring Turkey, Persia, and the Central Asian people, would Russia be likely to make a stir and run the risk of war? She does not want armed steamers in the Black Sea for the protection of peaceful commerce; therefore she must want them to increase her military strength in Europe and Asia. Did we make war on her in order to augment or diminish her offensive power? We did diminish it, and now are we to stultify the results of costly and bloody campaigns by giving back a large element of power taken away for the common good? India is indirectly, but gravely interested in the maintenance of the Treaty, and certainly she is not interested in compromise and conciliation, euphemisms for complete and timid surrender.

THE "Pall Mall Gazette" has discovered that Count Bismarck adopted and did not invent the famous phrase that States could only be made by "blood and iron." He owed it to a German poet. Neither was he the first to talk about leaving Paris to stew in her own gravy. The application of the phrase to the French was made by Prince Metternich in 1830, in reply to a question whether Austria would interfere to save or restore Charles X. He said Europe had tried that policy once too often, that the Powers had learnt their lesson, and that the best plan was to leave the Parisians to "fry in their own fat."

LIEUT.-COL. J. A. FULLER, R.E., has been appointed temporarily as Chief Engineer, Presidency Division, in room of Major-General Tremenheere, who proceeded to Aden by the last mail to take charge of his new appointment at that station.

Do snakes hiss? Dr. Fayrer, in continuing his experiments with snake poison, says, that on taking up a small *echis* or viper, it hissed loudly, as he thought at the time, but that he subsequently discovered that the sound was not hissing, but was caused by friction of the lateral scales. Is this the case with all snakes?

WE learn from the "Jam-i-Jamshed" that H. H. the Rao of Cutch set apart about two lacs of rupees for the purpose of entertaining H. E. the Governor during his visit to Cutch Mandvie. H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur, we hear, prepared a splendid carriage, to be drawn by two elephants and to be used on the arrival of H. E. in Rajcote.

ON the 5th inst. H. E. the Governor of Bombay laid the foundation stone of the Alfred High School at Cutch. On this interesting occasion H. H. the Rao of Cutch addressed the assembly in the English language, pointing out the advantages of English education, &c. The Governor, in reply, praised H. H. for the zeal he evinced in the cause of native education.

"R. M. N." writes to us—"Your article of to-day anent the reported pregnancy of the Ranee of the late Gaekwar is calculated to excite great interest in political and other circles. The particulars on this important subject, which I have myself received from my agent in Baroda, are such as to render your remarks deserving of the entire concurrence of all. The subject, I learn, has created quite a sensation in that city, for it took many people quite by surprise, which need not have occurred if everything has been all right and in the natural course of events. We can easily imagine the impression which such an unexpected revelation must have produced in the mind of Mulharao himself. It would appear that whenever the news got abroad, Mulharao, accompanied by Sumbajee, acting Dewan, and Govindrow Vakeel, called upon the Resident on Thursday last at about 4 P.M. Thence the Resident with Mulharao, leaving behind the Dewan and the Vakeel, proceeded to the palace, where the Resident had a long interview with the Ranee, returning to his bungalow with Mulharao at 6 P.M., whence the latter and his two companions returned to the palace at half past 7 o'clock. This shows the anxieties and the commotion which the subject has produced." Our correspondent suspects unfair play, but the public may safely leave it to Government to take care that no imposition is practised.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 10TH DEC., 3-15 P.M.

The Duke of Mecklenburg occupied Beaugency on Thursday. Yesterday he victoriously repulsed a French attack and captured many prisoners.

The Germans have occupied Vierzon.

Great defensive preparations are being made at Havre.

LONDON, 9TH DEC., AFT.

IN the Liverpool Cotton market to-day American descriptions were freely offered.

Fair Dhollera, 6½d.

The Manchester market to-day has been quiet, but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 7s. 9d.

8½ ,, ,, 9s. 3d.

40's Mule Twist, 1s.

Consols, 92.

Rentes, 51½.

Arrival—The Gambia.

By British Indian Cable.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

ADEN, 11TH DECEMBER.

The Golconda, with the outward Indian mails, left here for Bombay yesterday the (10th) at 6 P.M.

BOMBAY.

H. M.'s GUNBOAT THE COLUMBINE, left Aden on Nov. 26th for Bombay.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY on Saturday granted the final discharge of Messrs. Noor Mahomed Datoobhoy Sons and Company, under sections 23 and 24 of Act XVIII. of 1865.

THE s.s. TAGUS, Captain Grey, from London with 308 troops for Bombay, left Suez on 20th Nov. for Bombay; and the Blythewood, Captain Hewett, left the same port on 25th ultimo, also for Bombay, with 9 passengers.

POLICE CASES.—In August last there were in all 1,560 cases, affecting 2,496 prisoners, before the magistrates. Of the latter, 16 were committed to the High Court, 1,430 convicted by the magistrates, 189 acquitted, and cases against 861 withdrawn.

THE s.s. MARTABAN, Captain Charles Heasman, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Lieut. Colonel W. S. Briggs, Lieut. G. Shekleton, Mrs. Shekleton and child, and twenty-four deck passengers.

SHIPS SOLD.—The following ships, well known in the trade between this port and Calcutta, have been sold at the undermentioned prices :—The Codabux, 1,286 tons, built at Maine in 1859, for Rs. 42,000; Ticonderoga, 1,300 tons, built 1849, for Rs. 27,000; Water Witch, 1,057 tons, for Rs. 35,000; Benares, 1,398 tons, built at Boston, 1856, for Rs. 29,000; Victoria Bridge, 860 tons, built 1863, for Rs. 27,000.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 12th Dec., 1-11 P.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 12th Dec., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 10th Dec., 3-11 P.M Cable right to Fao; Turkish line partially interrupted beyond Bussorah. Persian line right to London.

POLICE CASES.

ASSAULT.—Jeewan Bhickajee was fined ten rupees by Mr. Nana Morojee, for committing an assault on one Jeewan Bhickajee.

THEFT.—Dhurma Bassa was yesterday charged with stealing a chisel belonging to the P. and O. Company. Mr. Nana Morojee, who tried the case, convicted the accused, and sentenced him to three weeks' imprisonment.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.—A short time ago a Mogul merchant named Mirza Ally Mirza Mahomed charged one Hazee Mahomed Ruza Daydustee with defamation. The case was called on for hearing yesterday before the Chief Magistrate, when the complainant stated that he did not wish to press the charge, which was accordingly withdrawn.

ILLEGAL DETENTION OF A GIRL.—Last week in the Police Court, before the Chief Magistrate, Meeya Goolamshaw Gool appeared to prosecute one Muckeehar, charging him with detaining a girl under the age of fourteen years, for illicit purposes. The magistrate considered that it was a case for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and for the High Court to decide into whose custody the child should be given. Case dismissed.

TANNA.

11TH DECEMBER.

IT is understood that our municipality, assisted by the president, Mr. Sheppard, intend shortly to adopt some sanitary measures, and also I am told to consider the question of the water supply in this town. Some measures should be adopted at once in regard to both the questions.

Our Session Court has commenced its sitting. Judge Coghlan has this time all the work, Mr. Cordeau, his assistant, being prevented from attending by a very severe domestic affliction.

We have had a short visit from Mr. Rogers, the Revenue and Police Commissioner. In the short time he was here he paid a visit to the Tanna jail, the police lines, the Mamlutdar's kutchery, the Civil Hospital, &c.; in fact he went round the whole of the town, accompanied by the Superintendent of Police, Major T. G. Coles. Mr. Rogers left Tanna for Khandeish this day. The District Superintendent of Police, the Huzoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee, the District Inspector of Tanna Police, &c. &c., were on the platform on this occasion.

I am glad to report that we have now no cholera in this town.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 10th December, compared with the statement issued on the 3rd December :—

LIABILITIES.	3rd Dec.	10th Dec.
Proprietors' Capital paid up .... Rs.	50,00,000	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance	39,49,692	41,03,211
Deposits at Head Office	2,3 ,04,912	225,71,011
Deposits at Branches	17,78,490	18,71,220
Bank Post Bills outstanding	5,52,452	5,48,748
Reserve	4,15,000	4,15,000
Undrawn Cash Credits	8,43,132	8,49,419
Rs.	3,73,47, 78	3,66,58,609
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	16,36,846	10,15,690
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	3,23,966	3,32,966
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	21,49,233	22,47,087
Bills Discounted & purchased at do.	45,12,205	47,70,341
Dead Stock .... 4,83,328 Less written off 40,000	4,43,328	4,43,590
Stamps	5,953	5,945
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	16,00,653	14,90,003
Overdrafts	3,898	7,537
Govt. Reserve, Cash	......	4,03,211
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,90,69,548	1,76,82,014
Do. do. at Branches	57,61,892	62,39,589
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	18,40,156	20,20,636
Rs.	3,73,47,678	3,66,58,609

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

FROM the weather report of the Belgaum collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th November, we learn that there was a good fall of rain in Beedee and Uthnee In the remaining talookas the fall was but partial. The crops in general were good. Rice harvest had commenced. The state of public health was reported to be good, with the exception of Sumpgaum and Beedee, where fever slightly prevailed. Cholera slightly prevailed in some villages of Chikodi, Gokak, and Uthnee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—12TH DEC., 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 10th Dec., 3-6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 47 hours 51 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Red Sea, 11th Dec., 3-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 20 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 11th to 8 P.M. of the 12th Dec. is as follows :—

To Bombay		Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	0 54	0 1
,,	Calcutta	5 6	0 22
,,	Madras	0 27	0 10
,,	Galle	4 57	1 49

THE ESTATE OF EDWARD BIGG & Co

IN the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr Justice Green, a motion was made in a suit brought by Messrs. R. Benson and Co., London and Liverpool against Messrs. Edward Bigg and Co., their corresponding firm in Bombay. Some days ago a rule nisi was granted by the Judge in Chambers against the removal of certain goods in which both firms had an interest, and appointing Mr. J. N. Graham as receiver.

Mr. Farran moved the Court yesterday morning to make the rule absolute. It had been granted on the 3rd and served on the 7th, and the four days allowed to show cause had now expired. Since the rule was served the plaintiff had, he said, received a letter stating that Mr. Martin, the agent in Bombay for the defendant, had received a letter from Mr. Bigg in which it was stated that the defendant had filed a petition to the Court in England for liquidation by arrangement with his creditors, under the new Bankruptcy Act in England, and that the Court had made an order, under section 13, restraining proceedings in the Court of Chancery. He, the learned counsel apprehended the plaintiff would have to make the trustee a party to the suit; but as it was proposed to stay proceedings he did not suppose the order of the Court in England would affect the making absolute the rule, for it was desirable the goods should be detained whoever was entitled to them.

Mr. Latham said he appeared for the defendant, not so much to oppose this application as to bring to his Lordship's notice a letter, dated in England the 10th of November, stating the position of the defendant's affairs. The learned counsel then read the letter from the defendant, which stated that his liabilities were £110,000; that he had filed a petition to have his liquidation conducted by an arrangement with his creditors; and that a receiver had been appointed and the proceedings in a Chancery suit stayed, for the first time, under the new Act. The learned counsel said that, the Chancery suit having been stayed, he would leave it to the Court to say whether the order should be granted or what proceedings the plaintiffs should take. He would submit entirely to the finding of the Court, and made no application beyond bringing the letter to the notice of the Court.

The Judge said he did not see that the circumstances stated in the letter in any way rendered it improper to make absolute the rule, for the suit here did not seem to be affected by them.

The rule was accordingly made absolute.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(Before N. SPENCER, Esq.)

DEWA JODA AND OTHERS VS. JADOWJEE BHUGWAN.

MR. HORMUSJEE DADABHOY, vakeel, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Venayek Hurrychund, attorney, for defendant. Mr. Hormusjee, in opening the case, said that this was an action on a promissory note given by defendant to plaintiffs on the 12th November 1867 for Rs. 200, and interest, Rs. 38-9-9, thereon. Mr. Venayek contended that since the making of the note, by an order made by the Insolvent Debtor's Court the defendant was discharged, and from an extract from the insolvent's schedule, it appeared that he had inserted therein the debt of Rs. 200 as having been due on a *shajoges* (promissory note) to Khooma Chunna and Company, Marwarees, on the 13th November 1867, and he (the defendant) would prove that the debt was the identical one secured by the note mentioned in the insolvent's schedule and none other, and that therefore the suit would not lie at the instance of the plaintiff in this action.

His Honor said that there was a similarity as to amount and date.

Mr. Hormusjee said that the parties who were specifically named were different.

His Honor—The identity was apparent from the entries in the insolvent's books of account. How will you prove that the debt was the same?

Mr. Venayek stated that he was in a position to show that it was a fraud on the part of the plaintiffs to have inserted their names in a *shajoges* note written out by a Marwaree, who left blanks which were after its execution filled up. He would also prove that one Gumna, a partner of the Marwaree firm, whose debt was inserted in the schedule, was the admitted creditor and holder of the note in question, and not the plaintiffs. Defendant had never any dealings whatever with plaintiffs or either of them.

Defendant was examined at length, and he denied having any dealings with the plaintiffs.

The Judge—There is sufficient evidence to fix the identity of this debt. I make an order to stay all proceedings in the suit. I order plaintiff to pay Court fees for subpœnas to defendant.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

THE Crocodile, Indian relief screw troopship, Captain Parkyn, has left Portsmouth for Bombay with the following troops :—Capt. Stewart and Cornet Simpson, 18th Hussars; Cornet Irvin, 20th Hussars; Lieut. Fisher and wife, 21st Hussars; Vet.-Surg. Wilson, 3rd Hussars; Capt. Forny and wife, Royal Horse Artillery; Capt. Rowland, wife and child, Royal Horse Artillery; Capt. Tremlett, Royal Horse Artillery; Lieuts. Henderson, Lockyer, Cooke, Nugent, Rogers, Knight, Anderson, Howard, Hepburn, Hellyer, Keats, and Moore, Royal Horse Artillery; Lieuts. Davis, Turner, Hyslop, Douvard, and Fuller, Royal Artillery; Major and Lieut.-Col. Regeaud, Brevet-Major Hinxman and wife and child, Royal Engineers; Capt. O'Rooke, wife and child, 2nd Battalion 60th; Capt. Crowther, wife and child, 2nd Battalion 1st Royals; Major Brady and Ensign Brown, 1st Battalion 2nd; Capt. Trayler and wife, 1st Battalion 5th; Lieut. Gurgoyne, 1st Battalion 11th; Ensign Barnes, 1st Battalion 21st; Lieut. Delear, 2nd Battalion 24th; Capt. Dobson and Ensign Gastrile, 2nd Battalion 25th; Ensign Deerthwaite, 26th; Capt. Edmunds, 48th; Lieut. Churchill, 58th; Ensign Hon. J. Blair, Bombay Artillery; Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals Currie, C.B, wife and two children; Staff-Surg. Ellis, wife and four children; Staff Assist.-Surg. Eaton and wife; Lieut. Clairs and wife; Lieuts Maclean, Smith, Leslie, Logan, Bates, Starkes, Lang, Lapthorn, Parr, H. Turner and Kemp, to join various corps in India, with 1,013 non-commissioned officers and privates, 89 soldiers' wives, and 130 children; Mr. White, Engineer R.N., to join the Indian troop relief transport Malabar, and 14 warrant officers and seamen.

These troops may be expected at Bombay in the troopship Malabar on the 17th inst. They will be distributed as under :—

For Bengal *via* Deolalee and Jubbulpore :—Detachments F C R.H.A., F Brigade R A., 19th and 22nd Brigades R.A., 5th Lancers, 20th and 21st Hussars, 2-1st, 1-5th, 2-25th, 2-60th, and 33th Regiments.

For Madras, *via* Deolalee and Nagpore :—Detachments C 9th R.A. and 20th Brigade R.A.

For Bombay Presidency.—Detachment D-9th R.A. for Nusseerabad, B-9th R.A. for Poona, E-9th for Kirkee.

For Secunderabad :—Detachments G-9th R.A., 20th Brigade R.A., and 18th Hussars.

Via Beypore and Cannanore by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s s. Bushire :—A-9th R.A. for Bangalore, 20th Brigade R.A. for Cannanore, 20th and 23rd Brigades R.A. for St. Thomas' Mount.

For Colaba :—Detachment F-9th R.A.

The draughts from depôts at Chatham ordered to proceed to India embarked at Portsmouth on Monday the 21st of November, on board the Serapis, 3, iron troopship, 4,173 tons, 700 horse-power, Captain H. D Grant, for conveyance to their destinations. The troops consist of draughts of the 2nd Battalion of the 21st Regiment, to join the service companies in Burmah; the 2nd Battalion of the 24th Regiment, for Madras; and the 39th Regiment, the service companies of which are in Bengal. They are due at Bombay by the troopship Jumna on the 24th inst.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

AT a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court on Saturday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd and delegates, the case of Merbaee vs. Pestonjee Nowrojee Barodawalla was called for hearing, in which the petitioner applied for a judicial separation. Mr. Taylor appeared for petitioner; the respondent in person. On behalf of the woman a plea of cruelty was set up. The respondent, it appeared, had once attempted to stab his wife with a knife, and on a second occasion had thrown a bottle at her. The Court decreed in petitioner's favour, and ordered that each party should bear her or his own costs.

THE CARGO OF THE TERESA AGAIN.

YESTERDAY an application was made in the High Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green with regard to the suit brought by Govindram Narrondass against Cursondass Madhowdass and others with regard to cotton shipped on board the ship Teresa. The suit, it may be recollected, was instituted by Rajaram Govindram and another against M. B. Brown, the master, and one M. Donald, the owner, of the ship Teresa, alleged to be residing in England and to be carrying on business by means of the firm of Messrs. Rennie, Scovell and Co., of Bombay, and against one Cursondass Madhowdass, and sought to recover from the defendants possession of 609 bales of cotton which had been shipped on board the said vessel, or their value, and for their detention Rs. 6,000 as damage. On 4th July an order was moved for by the plaintiffs, and granted, calling upon the then defendants to show cause why an injunction should not issue restraining them, their servants, and agents from wasting, damaging, alienating, or removing out of the jurisdiction of the Court, the said 609 bales of cotton until the further order of the Court, and also why a fit and proper person should not be appointed to take possession and have custody of the said bales of cotton until further order of the Court; and it was ordered that until the further order of the Court, the defendants, their servants, and agents, should be restrained from wasting, damaging, alienating, or removing out of the jurisdiction of the Court, the said bales of cotton, or any part thereof. On the 9th July Mr. Scoble, Advocate General (with whom was Mr. Starling) appeared on behalf of Messrs. Rennie, Scovell & Co. to protest against the service of the summons and order to show cause on them, being held to be good service on the owner; but after argument the Judge held that in the circumstances of the case and on the facts disclosed in the affidavit of Mr. Thomas Wilson (the Bombay manager of the business of the firm of Rennie, Scovell & Co.), the last named firm did carry on business for, and in the name of, the owner, within the meaning of section 17, clause 2, of the Civil Procedure Code, and that service on that firm of any summons or order in a matter connected with the business so carried on by them was a good service to the owner. The Advocate General was not instructed to accept the offer of the Court to allow his clients time to communicate with the owners, and the case proceeded without any appearance on the part of the master or owner, or of Messrs. Rennie, Scovell & Co., except as watching the case. On the 14th instant, Mr. McCulloch (with whom was Mr. Ferguson) moved to make absolute the order of the 4th instant, and Mr. Anstey and Mr. Latham, on behalf of the firm of Messrs Jefferson, Campbell & Co., of Bombay, applied to intervene and be allowed to show cause against the order being made absolute, as having, or claiming to have, an interest in the bales of cotton in question in the suit under bills of lading signed by the master and endorsed to them for value by the defendant Cursondass Madhowdass. The Judge considered that they ought to be allowed to show cause, and that the proper mode of proceeding was to order that the firm of Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell & Co. should be made parties defendant to the suit under section 73 of the Civil Procedure Code, and that the plaint should be amended accordingly without prejudice to the interim injunction. This having been done, and a warrant to defend having been filed on the part of Messrs Jefferson, Campbell & Co., Mr. Anstey and Mr. Latham proceeded to show cause on their behalf, the other defendants, namely, the master, the owner, and Cursondass Madhowdass not appearing in person, or by counsel. The Judge decided that the defendants, Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell and Co., had not shown any cause at all against the order for an injunction being made absolute as to 299 of the bales, and with regard to the residue, namely, 310 bales, that the cause they had shown ought not to prevail. He therefore made absolute the order of the 6th July. The goods were by arrangement sent home and sold, and the proceeds paid into the hands of the Accountant-General, Bombay.

Mr. Ferguson applied yesterday before Mr. Justice Green to have the suit withdrawn, with consent, as against Messrs. Rennie, Scovell & Co. agents for the owners of the Teresa, they withdrawing all claim for freight and demurrage.

Mr. Starling said he appeared for Messrs. Rennie, Scovell & Co. His Lordship would recollect they objected to being summoned as agents for the owner, but the Court held that the service on the owners was properly made on them; and he now, on behalf of the owner, consented to the withdrawal of the suit as against them.

The suit was accordingly withdrawn with consent as against the owners.

Mr. Ferguson next moved for leave to withdraw the suit, with consent, as against Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell and Co., who had intervened in the case.

The leave asked for was given, and the suit withdrawn accordingly.

Mr. Ferguson next applied for decree against Cursondass Madhowdass and M. B. Brown, formerly captain of the Teresa, they having failed to file a written statement, and for Rs. 6,000 as damages owing to detention.

The Judge—Against whom are these damages asked?

Mr. Ferguson—Against Cursondass Madhowdass.

The Judge—Where does the plaint allege he has detained the goods?

Mr. Ferguson—The plaint states the claim. He was a party and was instrumental in detaining the bales.

The Judge—Have you given any notice of this application for damages?

Mr. Ferguson—We have served the notice on all.

The Judge—Well, I think you have not proved that.

Mr. Ferguson replied that the affidavit of the clerk and bailiff stated that he had served a notice on Cursondass and on Brown to the effect that an application would be made that day for a withdrawal of the suit as against Messrs. Rennie, Scovell & Co., and as against Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell & Co. and for decree in terms of the plaint as against Cursondass and Brown in default of the filing of a written statement by them. The damages were mentioned in the plaint, and the claim was not so great as the loss actually sustained, as he was prepared to prove.

The Judge—But where is the allegation of the detention of the cotton in the plaint?

Mr. Ferguson—The detention was caused by the misconduct of Cursondass and Brown.

The Judge—But where is the allegation?

Mr. Ferguson—The plaint states, "The plaintiffs on or about the 9th day of May 1870 agreed with the said Cursondass Madhowdass to buy for him, but in plaintiff's name, 3,000 bales of cotton, and to press and ship the same on board such ship or ships as the said Cursondass Madhowdass should direct, upon the conditions, amongst others, that the plaintiff should take the mate's receipt for the delivery on board the said ship or ships of the said 3,000 bales, and should retain the mate's receipt until Cursondass Madhowdass should pay to the plaintiff the price of the 3,000 bales, together with 2 per cent. commission and Rs. 3½ per bale for pressing and muccadum charges. 2nd.—The plaintiffs accordingly bought for Cursondass Madhowdass, but in plaintiff's own name, 609 bales of cotton and paid the purchase money for the same and caused the 609 bales to be pressed, and by direction of Cursondass Madhowdass, shipped the same on or about the 6th, 7th, 9th, 13th, 14th, and 16th days of June 1870, on board the ship Teresa, whereof M. B. Brown is master and A. McDonald is owner, and took the mate's receipts for the said 609 bales and still hold these receipts. 3rd.—There was then and still is due to the plaintiffs from Cursondass Madhowdass the sum of Rs. 92,354 in respect of the purchase money and commission charges as aforesaid, and the plaintiff has frequently tendered the mate's receipts to Cursondass Madhowdass, and required him to pay the sum of Rs. 92,354, but Cursondass Madhowdass has not paid the same or any part thereof and is now insolvent and unable to pay his debts. 4th.—According to the custom of the port of Bombay, M. B. Brown, then master of the ship Teresa, was bound to deliver bills of lading for the said 609 bales to the holder of the mate's receipts and to no other persons. Yet M. B. Brown as such master on or about the 4th day of June 1870, and before any of the 609 bales had been delivered on board the ship, fraudulently signed and delivered to Cursondass Madhowdass bills of lading purporting to be in respect of the said 609 bales, and refuses to give bills of lading for the said 609 bales to the plaintiffs or the holder of the said mate's receipts. 5th.—The plaintiffs now seek to recover from the defendant the possession of the said 609 bales or their value, and the sum of Rs. 6,000 as damages for their detention."

The Judge—Yes, but the wrong alleg[illegible] in the plaint is that of not giving bills of lading, not the detaining of the goods.

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Mr. Ferguson—No doubt; but it was in consequence of that wrong that the goods were detained.

The Judge—Well, I cannot give these damages on this notice. If there had been an allegation of detention I might have given them, but there is no statement that you intended to ask for decree for Rs. 6,000 for detention.

Mr. Ferguson—We gave notice that we were to move for decree for want of a written statement and that must be for the whole amount.

The Judge—That would have been so if it had been clearly stated in the plaint that the cotton was detained, which it is not.

Mr. Ferguson—Well, we will give notice that we intend to apply for decree for the Rs. 6,000 as damages, and that will be as against Cursondass Madhowdass alone, for Brown has gone elsewhere, we know not where. I shall now ask your Lordship to make an order directing the Accountant General to give over the money now in his hands belonging to Cursondass Madhowdass and received for the cotton.

The Judge—You will better do that at the same time as you apply for the damages.

Mr. Ferguson—But it is losing interest, and that is really the important part of the motion. The affidavit states that Rs. 47,361 has been paid to the Accountant General, after deducting charges and commission, and there are his certificates for that amount. It is very important we should have that, for the interest might be running every day.

The Judge—It seems to have been paid to the Accountant General four months ago, and I think the plaintiff might have been more quick than he has been.

Mr. Ferguson—Perhaps your Lordship will give decree for that amount, and we will waive the Rs. 6,000, for in all probability we would never get that. The plaintiff justly says there may be a telegram saying that war has broken out in Europe, and Government paper will then go down.

Decree was then given for the money in the hands of the Accountant General, with costs and speedy execution.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Government, we understand, have already appointed a committee of Engineer officers to inquire into the cause of the accident to the Cheyar bridge. It will be seen from the remarks which appear in another column that Sir John Rennie long ago put his finger, as it were, on the weak point in the bridge. So far back as February 1865, Sir John said, "Before determining the depth to which these foundations should be sunk, it was necessary to ascertain the usual changes of the river; for unless the foundations were sunk below the actual depth of the river, which was changing, there could be no security." The all-important question then which the committee has to decide is, whether the foundations were or were not deep enough. There can be little doubt, we imagine, as to the conclusion they must arrive at.—*Madras Mail.*

NEW RIG FOR STEAMSHIPS.

(Mitchell's Maritime Register.)

Considering that steamships, as a rule, are merely jury-rigged, it speaks much for the national regard for an old system that no one has hitherto introduced some thing novel in this respect. We have over and over again denounced the present cumbrous rig, and we have recommended fewer blocks, ropes, masts, spars, and sail. The least encumbered steamers are, we believe, those plying to Ireland. They have two or three masts, which are bare poles, except when canvas is set. They can hoist a square sail on each mast, and also a trysail, so that, in steaming head on to the sea, there is very little surface exposed to resist the ship's progress by the action of the wind. From an engraving and description in another part of this week's Register, it will be seen that we have ventured to bring under notice an innovation in the rig of ocean-going steamships, though the principle is applicable to other vessels of a smaller size. There are steamers whose square foresails are set flying—that is to say, the yard is sent up from deck with the sail bent on; and others whose foresails are hauled up to a fixed yard. Small steamboats have nothing more than trysails, and a few have lugs. Where the lower masts are not too lofty, and there are no sliding topmasts, nothing can be superior to hoisting the yard and sail from deck; but the plan referred to aims at lessening the weight aloft and increasing the area of drawing canvas. For instance, there are barque-rigged steamers carrying double topsails. They have thus lower, two topsail, topgallant, and royal yards. Between the foot of every sail and the yard below there is an aperture through which the wind passes without adding to the propulsive power of the ship. These five yards on each mast require blocks, halyards, lifts, braces, and rigging to supply or support them. If a big lugsail could be set, and thus dispense with all these expensive parts of rig, it ought to drive a big ship equally as well as a fishing lugger. It is only a question of superficial feet, and the management of a sail. The common lug, however, could not be handled if it were made for the mast of a ship, and to be worked in the ordinary manner.

The plan we have illustrated seeks to combine all properties in common. In yachts the foot of square sails may frequently be seen laced to a light spar. All our collier vessels have a boom to their fore course. The system referred to takes in all these planks, and improves upon them. The sails are set from the deck, but not flying; and the foot-ropes are laced to a roller. Instead of two upper and one lower mast, there is but one. On this mast a sail is hoisted which serves for course, topsail, topgallant, and royal. This sail is bent to a jackstay on a steel yard, but the yard is only hoisted when required, and may display any amount of canvass. A few feet, or fathoms or the whole sail, may be hoisted, as it rolled and unrolled to a roller inside of an iron tube, to which the foot-rope is attached. This lower yard, or roller, is secured to the mast, and by means of mechanical contrivances amidships the sail is wound round and furled. The mast, to carry such a sail, would have to be substantial and strongly stayed. Iron tubular masts and stout rope wire would accomplish this. It should be borne in mind that the strain at the head of the mast would be reduced in a relative proportion to the lowering of the sail. A close-reefed sail would necessarily be but a few feet above-deck. There have been patents taken out for inner rollers and yardarm gear to revolve topsails at their foot and courses from their head, but this system has never met with success or approval. This plan, however, does not take its revolving apparatus up aloft. All that is needed is a shaft from the engine-room, geared on to an upright, taking a cross iron rod, giving motion at the yard-arms to a roller on which the foot of the sail is bent. What hand-power has failed to perform a steam-engine may effect. It is at times very difficult to make a descending yard revolve and reduce sail, even by the aid of a down-haul; and to rotate a yard at the foot of a topsail without its own weight of gravitation to assist, has been found hard work, enough to carry away the whole affair when a double winch has been applied. Near the bulwarks, however, it is possible to bring a ship's steam-power to bear, and with such a motive agency the roller is bound to turn round. This plan dispenses with rope, and introduces wire for the leaches. As the sail would be broad at the bottom and narrow at the top, one layer of leach rope would never rest on the other, and, therefore, in this respect it would not be wanted. To make such a lofty sail set to the wind, however, without twisting the upper yard and head round—for it would have that tendency—perhaps wire rope would be necessary to stiffen the leach. Provision, however, is made for braces both before and aft the upper yards. For lightness aloft, ease and simplicity in working, nothing could be superior to that of having one huge sail instead of so many. Being laced down tight at the foot, they would stand like a board. In bracing about, also, they could be properly managed. Sails on this plan would be economical for steamships. When not set they would be protected from the smoke and weather inside of the lower yard or roller tube.

There may, however, be a few objections raised to this combination sail. For instance, if a squall came on, and the halyards were let go, the sail would come down, belly out on deck, and, perhaps, disable or knock overboard some of the crew. Next, if the sail split in a breeze, it would take some time to bend another one on to the revolving roller and set again. The sail would not clew up, and therefore the upper yard would have to come down on to the lower to allow the whole sale to be furled round the roller. The tubing case of the latter would have to be large enough to admit of a full sail of this description, for the canvas would not roll taut. In bending on to the upper yard, brails would have to be applied in windy weather, as, if the foot were laced and the head bent on, the sail would take command of the deck, unless controlled by gaskets or spun yarn. The universal idea is, that the higher the sail the nearer the wind. Royals will draw when topsails flap against the mast. The plan, however, does not refer to light winds, for, as it is remarked, a ship so rigged is supposed to steam when she cannot make five knots under canvass. Over five knots this sail would give spread enough, for it is merely to taper sufficiently to permit of the leach ropes not overlaying. If a master desires to give his sails a little belly, all he has to do is to ease off the lifts and halyards. There would be no reefing from the head; and, as the upper yard is smaller than the lower, the canvas set in a gale equivalent to closereef topsail or, storm staysail would not be very high above the bulwarks. We ought to bear in mind that this rig is to apply to steamers, and these should not be dependent on sail in bad weather. To unbend a large sail in heavy winds would, no doubt, require good seamanship, for it would have to be hauled off the roller on deck; but, to meet the case of a steamer breaking down, and having to rely on her sails, there is no reason why a storm trysail should not be provided for hoisting on an emergency. We offer these comments as first thoughts on the new rig, and invite our Nautical friends to criticise its merits. Our present engraving, we may mention, will be followed by a second, showing the other side of the ship under the proposed rig.

A SINGULAR CASE.

Mr. Frederick de Bellew was summoned before J. B. Roberts, Esq., the magistrate of the Southern Police Division (Calcutta), to show cause, at the instance of Mrs. Fairweather, why he should not be bound over to keep the peace, not only as regarded her, but as regarded all Her Majesty's subjects. Mr. Roberts, in addressing the defendant at the opening of the case, said he wished to explain to him the position in which he stood, and called the prosecutrix, Mrs. Fairweather, who deposed that she was about to proceed to Port Blair, at which station her daughter, aged about 17 years, was engaged to be married to a gentleman residing there. Some acquaintance had existed between Miss Fairweather and the defendant; but to what extent, or whether the young lady had pledged herself in engagement to the defendant, the witness did not know. But the defendant insisted that the girl had promised to become his wife; and failing the fulfilment of that promise, he said he would follow her to Port Blair, and explain the circumstances to the gentleman to whom the young lady was about to be married. Mrs Fairweather further deposed that she apprehended violence at the hands of the defendant. He had proposed marriage to her daughter, but on account of his violent temper, she had refused the application, and had told the defendant that her daughter was engaged of her own knowledge. The witness does not know that her daughter ever accepted his overtures, but deposes that she (witness) refused to receive his offer, and stated that her daughter was engaged. So far as hearsay goes, her daughter tells her that she has never made any promise on the subject. The witness deposed that she was very much afraid of the defendant. She stated that she had received several letters from de Bellew, which Mr. Cockerell Smith, who appeared as the lady's legal adviser, put into Court, as exhibits in the case. (His Worship marked them A to G, and filed them in the case.) In continuation of her evidence, Mrs. Fairweather stated that it was her opinion that the defendant—not to put too fine a point upon it—wished to obtain possession of her daughter—that is, he wished to marry her. In answer to his Worship, the prosecutrix said that her daughter was 17 years of age, or would be on the 27th July, 1871. The young lady was in Court, and could answer for herself.

Here the defendant asked the prosecutrix if he had threatened to commit violence upon her person or her property. The lady answered, "No;" he (the defendant) had never, in so many words, threatened her; but from his manner and his actions, she dreaded violence at his hands, and hence the present application.

The defendant denied that he had ever, either verbally or in writing, made use of threats towards the prosecutor.

His Worship remarked that such a statement would hardly hold water. "The letters you have written are teeming with threats—not to speak of intimidation."

"I did not," said the defendant, "intend to hurt the young lady's feelings."

"Ah!" said Mr. Roberts, "the best thing we can do is to put the young lady in the box."

Miss Fairweather was accordingly called, and having been duly sworn, deposed as follows:—"I am about to proceed to Port Blair with my mother in the steamer Scotia, which will sail to-morrow morning. It is my intention, in so proceeding, to marry a gentleman who lives at that port. I go of my own free will; my mother has not in any way influenced my inclination." [His Worship here asked the witness if she had ever written letters to the defendant to the effect that she would become his wife. The young lady hesitated—stammered—seemed much put out by the enquiry; and finally left his Worship to say that he would not push the question, and remarked that from the way in which the evidence was given, it led the listeners to understand that circumstances had transpired which necessitated her to write a letter to the defendant, saying emphatically that she could not marry him]. "I shall," continued the young lady, "be 17 years of age on the 25th July next. The defendant has never said (here she smiled) anything to intimidate me. I am not a bit afraid of him. He has written letters containing strong language to my mother; but not to me. I am not under any apprehension of violence from defendant, nor do I fear him at all."

Here the defendant wished to put a question to Miss Fairweather, which the Court allowed.

He shaped it in this wise—"Do you think that I would, if proceeding as a passenger to Port Blair in the same steamer as you would sail in, do you or your mother any injury?"

The young lady made no answer to the question.

In defence the defendant stated that he had never offered, or intended to offer, violence either to Mrs. Fairweather or her daughter. He admitted that he had written the letter which his Worship had characterised as intimidating, but he certainly had no intention of offending either the one or other. Here a reference was made to an advertisement which had appeared in the *Indian Daily News*, regarding an elopement, with which, however, the defendant said he had no connection whatever. He deprecated any bad feeling on the subject, and said he left himself in the hands of the Court.

His Worship said that, so far as he could see, the actions of the defendant seemed to point to his going to Port Blair, with the view of annoying the young lady who had just left the box, her mother, and the gentleman she was about to marry. "I do not think," continued his Worship, "that such an intention should be carried out. You may seek (addressing the defendant) by all possible means to gain the affections of the young lady, and to persuade her natural guardian to give her over to your custody; but the means used must be reasonable. The man who seeks to attain any object, by less or more than reasonable means, is not entitled to any privilege. I hold that you have no business to proceed to Port Blair to-morrow, especially as you have advanced the purpose for which you will proceed. You are about to proceed upon a journey with a most wrongful intention. You shall add, if you are allowed to proceed upon that journey, insult to injury. For the express purpose of injuring the fair fame of a young girl, you seek a distant shore. I can hardly understand a more unmanly task—if task it be. In the exercise of magisterial functions, it appears to me a wise course to prevent you from proceeding on such a journey. You shall appear before me to-morrow at eleven o'clock"—

"But," said defendant, "the plaintiffs will be gone."

"Just so," said the magistrate; "that is exactly what I intended."

The defendant enquired whether Mrs. Fairweather can be asked a question. Being answered in the affirmative, Mrs. Fairweather, on being questioned, stated that the defendant had told her that he was desirous of proceeding to Port Blair for the purpose of explaining the position in which he (defendant) stood in regard to Miss Fairweather.

Here the defendant broke through the colloquy between Mrs. Fairweather and the magistrate. He said the gentleman who was about to marry Miss Fairweather, was an honorable and God-fearing man, and he wished to show him exactly how matters stood.

His Worship remarked that he could hardly see the force of the observations that he intended to press upon the gentleman's attention at Port Blair. "If you want to win a wife, win her; but it seems to me," said his Worship, emphatically, "a most extraordinary way to gain the esteem of any young lady. I postpone the case, under the circumstances I have already stated, till the 9th December" (to-day).

Defendant—Will your Worship allow me to find sureties to keep the peace, and allow me to proceed to Port Blair? I will take a deck passage, and keep aloof from Mrs. Fairweather and her daughter.

His Worship warned the defendant again that his proceedings were most unmanly. The way in which he was conducting himself was certainly not the way to gain a wife.

Here the defendant referred to the correspondence which had been put into Court, for the purpose of showing that the young lady had no animus against him.

His Worship remarked that but for a few months' difference in point of age, upon an occurrence which had been adverted to in the course of the investigation, the defendant might have stood before him charged with abduction. Whether or not, the law presumes that the prosecutrix and her daughter are equally entitled to protection—not only in their persons, but in their interests. It could not be for their interests that the defendant should proceed to Port Blair, and he (the magistrate) should certainly prevent him.

Mr. Cockerell Smith, the solicitor for the prosecutrix, here asked for a subpœna on a Mr. Chance.

The magistrate granted the application, returnable to-morrow (this day).

"Ah!" said the defendant, "but the plaintiffs won't be here."

"Exactly," said the magistrate, "that's just what I intended."

Miss Fairweather was here recalled, and said, in answer to his Worship, that she was proceeding to Port Blair of her own free will, and (with a little hesitation) had no wish that the defendant should interfere in her affairs at all.

Defendant—I shall not go to Port Blair at all, then. Your Worship will be good enough to give me a copy of the depositions, and I shall send a friend to Port Blair to explain matters to the gentleman whom the girl is about to marry.

His Worship said that, barring the last assertion, the only sensible observation the defendant had made all day he had made then. It was a wise course to adopt to avoid proceeding to Port Blair, and if the defendant studied his own interests and that of the young lady whom he professed to love and esteem, the plain sailing of the matter was that he should let well alone. His Worship adhered to his original judgment, and said that the necessary securities should be forthwith found.

The defendant here again expressed a wish to go to Port Blair.

His Worship said that it was folly to fall away from an arrangement he had proposed himself. Admitting that, on arrival at Port Blair, he could persuade the gentleman to whom Miss Fairweather was about to be married, to leave his engagement unfulfilled, would that be a feather in his (defendant's) cap, or was *that* the way to win a wife?

The magistrate then ordered the defendant to enter into the necessary recognizances.—*Indian Daily News*, Dec. 10.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

In accordance with notice, the half-yearly meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce took place on Thursday last (Dec. 8), the Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith in the chair. A large number of members were present. The Chairman opened the proceedings by reading the advertisement convening the meeting. He then submitted the half-yearly report for consideration, and observed, that the present report was rather meagre compared to the last one. This was owing, not to any want of zeal on their part, but to the limited number of subjects brought to their notice by the members and the public generally.

APPEALS AGAINST ASSESSMENT FOR INCOME-TAX.

In regard to the above, the Chairman observed that they had received several representations from members of the mercantile community, with reference to the mode which parties appealing against the Collector's assessment for income-tax were compelled to adopt; and being of opinion that there were good grounds for submitting the matter for the consideration of Government, they addressed the Commissioner of Revenue on the subject. They drew that officer's attention to the provisions of section 27 of the Income-tax Act, which required that every petition against the Collector's assessment should be accompanied by a copy of the petition, of the Collector's orders thereon, *and all other documents*, if any, *connected with the case*, and that the remonstrances received by them had special reference to the last requirement, all the more that the Collector absolutely refused to guarantee that the documents would be seen by himself only, or by the Judge of Appeal, or other responsible officer. Objections, the Chairman went on to say, had been strongly—and, as they believed, fairly—raised against the publicity to which a merchant's transactions might be exposed, and the freedom with which they might be discussed, among the employés of the departments through which the documents connected with the appeal might be required to pass. They therefore referred to the Commissioner on this point, and the result of the reference was satisfactory, as the Commissioner, pending the orders of the Board of Revenue, who subsequently confirmed his action, has ruled that all private documents connected with an appeal may be produced on the day of hearing, and that the person who appeals may be heard before the Collector or Commissioners with closed doors. The Collector or Commissioners shall hear the statement of the person, and may inspect any books or papers which he shall voluntarily tender, or question any witness whom he shall produce; but they shall not require any person to produce any books or proofs besides those which he may choose to tender.

PORT IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Chairman remarked that some of the suggestions made by the Committee on the Bill to appoint Commissioners for making improvements in the port of Calcutta had been acceded to; and they congratulate the Chamber that a Trust, the formation of which they have so long advocated, and which, they believe, will prove of incalculable advantage and benefit to the trade of Calcutta, is now actually in existence, and has commenced operations.

PROPOSED SYSTEM OF STREET TRAMWAYS.

The Chairman alluded to the scheme submitted to the Bengal Government by Mr. Franklin Prestage, and said that a well-organised system of street tramways [illegible] advantages. The Committee had an interview with Mr. Prestage, who carefully explained the general bearing of the proposed measure upon the passenger and merchandise traffic of the city; and they reported their concurrence in the view submitted by him to Government, with the exception of a partial change in the direction of one or two proposed lines, which were to lead into godowns. The Chairman thought that the scheme was well designed to give an impetus to trade, and to confer very appreciable advantages on the commercial operations of the port.

ENFACEMENT OF GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES.

The Chairman then introduced the next subject—enfacement of Government promissory notes for payment of interest in London, subject to the deduction of the income-tax. Allusion was made to a notification which appeared in the *Gazette of India* of May 28, and which runs as follows:—"Notice is hereby given, that henceforth all promissory notes of the Government of India, which shall be enfaced for payment of the interest thereon in London, by drafts on India, will be enfaced subject to the condition that the amount of any duties which may at any time be chargeable in India in respect of such interest shall be deducted therefrom, at the place where payment is made by a draft on India or otherwise, and a draft given for the balance only." The Committee, he went on to say, regarded this notification as one that would be attended with serious drawbacks, and materially interfere with that freedom of operations in Government Securities which it was the main object of the enfacement system to encourage; and they promptly addressed the Financial Department on the subject, and urged its reconsideration. But, he added, it will be seen from the correspondence that the notification was not intended to have that meaning which the Committee put upon it, and which it certainly seemed to wear, but was merely to ensure that, in the event of any new provision being at any future time introduced as regards the levy of a tax on dividends payable by the State, enfaced paper should occupy the same position as other securities.

REGISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES.

In regard to this subject, the Chairman said, in the course of business, many notes are received which turn out to be stolen notes; and as the Collector does not keep a register of currency notes passing through his office, their endeavours to trace such notes extend to that point only, and no further. The want of such a register baffled all their endeavours to trace the stolen notes to the parties by whom they were paid into the Collectorate; and therefore they recommended that the Collector should be authorised to keep a register of all notes received by him. The Committee's recommendation has been forwarded by the Currency Department to the Board of Revenue for disposal, but the result of the Board's consideration has not yet been communicated to the Chamber.

ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENCY.

The Chamber's last report referred to a proposed analysis by the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency of the currency employed in business transactions generally, and the following is the result of the Commissioner's inquiry. Of specie, the largest proportion is employed by Madras; the smallest, by Bombay. Of currency notes Calcutta uses the largest percentage; Madras, the smallest. And of bills of all kinds, drafts, hoondies, and such like, Calcutta employs the largest proportion, and Bombay the smallest. The Chairman then made some remarks on the currency, expressing his opinion that the time had come when the restriction of circles might be greatly modified, if not abolished, and also dwelt on the advisability of having a smaller note.

POSTAL CARDS.

On this subject a reference, the Chairman said, had been made to them by the Director-General of Post Offices, as to the advisability of introducing into this country those cards, which have for some time been in use on the Continent, and have more recently been tried in England. These cards, he (the Chairman) had no doubt, would form a cheap and convenient channel for advertisements and other communications; but as Government were not willing to give up any postal revenue, and stated that any loss accruing by the transmission of the cards, at a low rate must be recouped by raising the rate of postage on ordinary correspondence, the Committee came to the conclusion that, under such circumstances, their introduction would not be desired by the mercantile community.

The Chairman then alluded to a few subjects of minor importance.

It was carried unanimously that the report of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the half-year ended October 31, 1870, be passed.

Messrs. Tamvaco and Co., and Messrs. Ashburner and Co., were admitted as members of the Chamber.—*Abridged from the Englishman.*

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1871.

The public are already to some extent familiar with the announcement that the first of a series of annual International Exhibitions, under the direction of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, is to take place in London next year. The preparations have made but little noise, and thus far only those parties who are in some way connected with the undertaking seem to be aware of the importance and extent of the enterprise, and of the vigour with which it is being carried out. Substantial and elegant buildings, designed for the purposes of the Exhibition, are now rapidly approaching completion, and in less than three months' time the reception of objects for exhibition will commence. The only cloud in the horizon is the present disastrous war on the Continent. It is a remarkable fact that the French entered into the idea of this Exhibition with great zest, and not satisfied with the space allotted them by the Commissioners, proceeded to build a supplementary gallery for themselves, the cost of which cannot prove less than £8,000. In several instances the countries which are going to exhibit desire more space than the Commissioners can possibly grant them. Not that we can strictly designate the capacity of the buildings as disproportionately small, when we remember that the character of this Exhibition will be both select and limited. The several articles will be submitted to competent judges, and an implied standard of merit is involved in their acceptance. This sifting process will somewhat reduce the mass, while enhancing the value and attractiveness of the Exhibition.

The buildings in question may be described as flanking the arcades of the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, while a couple of wings communicate with the conservatory, whence there is direct communication with the Royal Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences. Other buildings, as at the southern extremity of the gardens, will subserve the purposes of the Exhibition, and the arrangements are such that the gardens and the hall will combine with the general plan, presenting altogether a very beautiful effect, differing from previous Exhibitions, and in some respects improving upon them. The internal appearance of the fine arts gallery is extremely chaste, and the effect is remarkably good. Competent judges have spoken highly of this portion of the building. In structure it is fireproof, and this is the case generally. The wings connecting the galleries and arcades with the conservatory are in two storeys, the upper one having its arched roof and its sides of glass. Over the arcades will be a promenade, open to the air and commanding a beautiful view of the grounds, while at any moment the visitor can step into the adjacent gallery, stored with the trophies of art. The industrial specimens, we may observe, will occupy the ground floor.

One feature whereby the forthcoming Exhibition will be distinguished from its predecessors will be its arrangement of the objects according to classes, and not according to nationalities. No prizes will be awarded, but certificates will be issued showing that the parties receiving them had the distinction of displaying their products in this Exhibition. No rent will be charged for space. The Commissioners will also provide large glass cases, stands, and fittings, steam and water power, and general shafting, free of cost to the exhibitors. Reports of each class of objects will be prepared immediately after the opening, and will be published before June 1, 1871. The articles received at this Exhibition will consist in the first place of objects classed under the general head of "fine arts." Here again a specialty presents itself, fine art being recognised in a Cashmere shawl or a Persian carpet, a sculptured picture-frame or a piece of furniture, as well as in a production having no relation to utility. The same design, moreover, may be represented both in fine arts and in manufactures, its claim in the former instance being that of beauty, and in the latter of cheapness, or novelty of material, or any other utilitarian property. The artist-workman will be able to exhibit a work of merit as his own production, "and every manufacturer may distinguish himself as a patron of art by his alliance with the artistic talent of the country."

The first division of the Exhibition is devoted to the fine arts, including—as we have already intimated—articles of utility possessing an artistic character. There are seven classes in this division. Painting will include the various applications of that art, in oil, water-colour, distemper, wax, and enamel, and on glass, porcelain, &c., together with mosaics. Sculpture extends from statuary to modelling, carving, and chasing in marble stone, wood, terra cotta, metal, ivory, glass, precious stones, and any other possible material. The other classes comprehend engraving, lithography, photography; architectural designs, drawings, and models; tapestries, carpets, embroideries, shawls, lace, &c., shown not as manufactures, but for the fine art of their design in form or colour; designs for all kinds of decorative manufactures; copies of ancient or mediæval pictures, mosaics, and enamels; reproductions in plaster and fictile ivory, and electrotypes of ancient works of art.

What is termed the second division of the Exhibition will consist of manufactures, including also machinery and raw materials. The particular kind of manufactures—namely, pottery, woollen, and worsted fabrics, and educational works and appliances—included under this head in 1871, will not be repeated in subsequent Exhibitions until the whole series of manufactures has been gone through, occupying a cycle of, perhaps, seven years. But the fine art division will be open to a full representation every year, so that by uniting art to utility the manufacturer of any particular class of articles may always appear in the Exhibition. It is an avowed purpose on the part of the Commissioners to overcome as far as possible that "complete separation of artistic work from objects of utility" which is said to be so peculiarly the mark of modern times. In 1871 manufactures will include pottery of all kinds, whether earthenware, stoneware, porcelain or Parian, together with terra cottas used in building. Anything novel in the shape of raw materials, machinery, or processes, [illegible]. Another class in the same division, includes woollen and worsted fabrics, subject to the same extension in regard to materials, &c., as the pottery class. Still in the same division we find educational works and appliances. These will embrace designs and models for school buildings, with fittings and furniture; also books, maps, globes, instruments, toys, games, specimens and illustrations of modes of teaching, and specimens of work, as showing "results." To bring before the eye the actual results of education is obviously a somewhat difficult matter, and the present attempt is altogether novel. Still there is reason to hope that the effort will be successful, and, if so, it will possess a peculiar value. The third division in the Exhibition is appropriated to scientific inventions and new discoveries of all kinds, and this will be the case annually, the nature of the invention or discovery not being limited to the category of the other divisions. The fourth division is given up to the agreeable and popular department of horticulture. Here will be an international display (occurring every year) of new and rare plants, and of fruits, vegetables, flowers, and plants showing specialties of cultivation. As may be supposed, this division is under the control of the Royal Horticultural Society, and is a species of adjunct to the Exhibition as organised by the Commissioners.

The Hall of Arts and Sciences will also take its part in these proceedings, and, in fact, will present a very important feature. A considerable portion of the Exhibition will be held under its roof, and the Hall and the Exhibition will both be inaugurated on the 1st of May. The opening ceremony will doubtless be one of much splendour, and the hall will be a valuable auxiliary in many respects throughout the season. This remarkable edifice and its arrangements have recently been described at some length in our columns. One of the marvels of the building will be its gigantic and powerful organ. During the period of the Exhibition performances on this instrument are expected to be given by the most distinguished organists in Europe. The programme will also include performances by various military bands from the continent, presuming these elements in the "pomp and circumstance of war" are not unhappily detained amid the excitement of a campaign. We are also promised a series of evening performances by the Sacred Harmonic Society and by other musical institutions.

The outline which we have thus given of the approaching Exhibition will serve to give the public some idea of the character which that display will possess. Although not comparable in magnitude to the great Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, this of 1871 will yet have a merit of its own, in the unity of its design and the excellence of its arrangements, combined with that element of attractiveness which is necessary to secure the general support of the public.—*Standard*, Nov. 15.

Dr. NEWMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TABLET."

Sir,—The lady to whom the letter, of which I append a copy, was addressed has not, I think, misinterpreted the writer's postscript, in wishing publicity to be given to this contradiction, not less opportune than explicit, of a report which has lately been quickened into more active circulation than ever. And let us hope that Dr. Newman's letter may reassure those, and they are not a few, whose enquiries after the truth have been checked by a revival of the old falsehood.

Allow me, sir, to beg a few prayers of your Catholic readers for the conversion of Dr. Newman's correspondent, and to subscribe myself,—Your obedient servant,

November 9, 1870. Ex-Parson.

[Copy.]

The Oratory, Nov. 3, 1870.

Dear Madam,—You have been quite right to ask me your question. And, in answer, I assure you that the report you speak of is utterly without foundation.

I have been a Catholic for 25 years, and through all that time the report has gone about, now subsiding and then reviving, that I am going to return to the Anglican Church; and I suppose it will go about till I die. And when I am dead, if you live till then, you will hear it asserted, as if on the best authority, that I died a Protestant, or, at least, not a Catholic. I have again and again publicly contradicted the report, but it has too tough a vitality to dread anything I may say to it. It defies me.

I advise you by all means to become a Catholic on one condition; viz., if you can say deliberately and from your heart: "I believe the Holy Catholic Roman Church to be the one and only Fold of Christ and Ark of Salvation; and I belive whatever she teaches, has taught, or shall teach, to be the Word of God committed by Our Lord to His Apostles in the beginning."

For myself, I have never had a single doubt on the subject, thank God, since I have been a Catholic; and never the slightest, however transient, wish to return to the Church of England, or regret at having left it. May God be as gracious to you.—Very truly yours,

John H. Newman.

P.S.—You are quite at liberty to make what use of this you please.

It is believed on the Prussian side that the ground under Valerien is very heavily mined, and that there are subterranean galleries below the fortress leading into the city and out to the quarries on the plain outside and to other exits as yet secret. But no one as yet has seen the French using those vomitoria.

AUSTRIA AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Berlin, November 15.

Russia has well chosen her time. After fourteen years of watchful quietude, she has suddenly brought forward pretensions which at any other time would have been met with indignant refusal. But she has seized the first favourable opportunity of advancing claims to immunity from the consequences of her last ambitious scheme; and at this moment but few Powers can possibly oppose her designs. At least one of the high contracting parties is seriously weakened; while the two strongest are not on the best terms. Austria, the most nearly concerned after Turkey, has scarcely begun to recover from the deadly attack of 1866; France is utterly prostrated; Italy has enough on her hands in reconciling the clerical and the popular parties within her new territory; while Prussia, with her whole energies engaged in crushing her life-long foe, has been bribed into silence by the passive attitude assumed by Russia at the beginning of the present war. There remain but England and Turkey. The interests of Turkey being deeply involved in the struggle, she may be expected to speak out strongly in self-defence. "What will they say in England?" is the question asked here by every one with whom we come into contact. But the question is asked only orally. The Berlin newspapers are strangely—I was about to say significantly—silent on the subject. They mostly dismiss the Russian despatch in a paragraph, as though it were of no moment whatever; and the only journal that I have yet seen which condescends to devote to the subject a short article, gratifies its readers with a contemptuous reference to the Neutral Powers concerned in the question.

The Vienna papers are far more explicit. They do not hesitate to express a strong opinion of what they term "the insolence" of the Russian pretensions. The despatch of Prince Gortschakoff was delivered by M. de Novikoff to Count Beust on the 9th inst., immediately before his departure for Munich; and the reply of Austria is not yet known here. The Vienna *Presse* explains that the allusion to the cases in which the treaty has been broken refer to the Prince of Wales's trip on board an English ship of war; to a similar expedition of the English ambassador, Sir Henry Bulwer; to the arrival of the Austrian fleet in Varna at the time of the Emperor's journey at the East; and to a certain expedition of the Sultan on a large man-of-war. Against this last breach of contract the Russian ambassador, Prince Labanoff, protested formally, but to no purpose.

Violent as the Vienna papers may protest against the pretensions of Russia, it is at Austria's direct invitation that those pretensions have been advanced. When the invitation was given, Austria must have been particularly anxious to secure the goodwill of her formidable neighbour. However that may be, the fact remains recorded in black on white. I have just referred to the document in question, which is dated January 1, 1867, and is addressed by Count Beust to Prince Metternich. The Reichskanzler points out to his ambassador that the then recent events in Candia seem to denote a lessening of the Sultan's power; and he proceeds to suggest, that the principle of the assertion of nationalities, which has obtained recognition in Europe since 1856, must soon extend to the Christian populations of Turkey.

"The Conference of Paris"—so the Count proceeds—"has been constrained by the force of circumstances to bury in oblivion more than one of the important clauses of the Treaty of 1856. Thus it has given the *coup de grace* to that other Treaty which maintained the separation of the Danubian Principalities, and authorised the establishment of an united political body. Thus, quite recently, and yet again at the fall of the Hospodar, the Conference has not been able to win respect for Treaties which concern themselves with the nomination of any succeeding Government."

Count Beust then moots the important question, "si le moment n'est pas venu de procéder à une révision du Traité de Paris du 30 Mars 1856."

"It cannot be denied that the Treaty has not completely attained its object. As this Treaty was destined to terminate a war which the Porte and its allies had sustained with success against Russia, it should appear necessary to introduce into it some restrictory clauses in relation to the free disposition of a party of the means of action which the last Power might, in a given case, direct against the Ottoman Empire. They felt so much the more disposed for this, as in all other respects (*pour tout le reste*) they intended to spare the Court of St. Petersburg from conditions too onerous. Thus she was in this respect treated with consideration; they demanded from her (Russia) only a cession of territory of little importance, and the price of the contest was summed up in the restrictions imposed on the movements of Russia on the side of Turkey. They hoped by this to guarantee Europe for a long time from the complications with which the Eastern question menaced it. While doing every justice to the motives which at this epoch dictated the determinations of Europe, we cannot conceal from ourselves that it is going against the nature of things to interdict to a State, of an extent and a population so immense, its liberty of conduct within the circle of its legitimate action. Such a prohibition was but little suited to turn aside in the long run the complications the avoidance of which they had at heart. All excessive compression results in provoking the expansion of the force compressed in another direction; and, at all events, in acting as they did, they rendered it difficult for the Russian Government to take up cheerfully (*de bon coeur*) her position in the European system (*concert*) newly established with regard to the affairs in the East."

In February of the same year, a circular was addressed by Count Beust "aux Missions Impériales," in [illegible] language. Witness these significant words—

"Materially, the guarantees which we flattered ourselves that we had obtained through the neutralisation of the Black Sea, will become illusory from the moment in which Prussia, yielding to the pressure of circumstances, would desire, and would be able, to place once more on a warlike footing a naval force in proximity to the territory of Turkey."

After this plainly expressed invitation, it will not be possible for Austria, even if she should wish to do so, to oppose the proposal of Russia. Nor, as it would seem, need Russia apprehend any opposition from Prussia. It is said plainly in society, and it is even hinted in an anti-Governmental journal, that at the beginning of the campaign guns were lent by Russia to the Prussian Government. It is curious, to say the very least, that the empty compliment paid to the Royal Princes should exactly coincide with the sudden explosion of this formidable Russian bomb-shell. Besides, the Northern Bear was discreetly quiet when the war now raging was first declared; and his self-control at that time deserves to be now rewarded by similar abstinence from action at Berlin. In official circles here, the action of Russia is explained on the assumption that she is anxious only to protect her commerce and her custom-house dues. It is maintained that in consequence of her authorised force being too small upon the Black Sea, an immense amount of smuggling is carried on all round the coast, and that the exchequer in consequence suffers considerable injury. It is argued that, as the guaranteeing Powers sanctioned the union of the Danubian Principalities, in direct opposition to the letter of the Treaty, the Powers subscribing the Convention are morally bound in this case to exercise corresponding laxity in the interpretation of the Treaties by which Russia is specially restricted in her action. I read, in a telegram received this morning from Florence, that Italy will not offer any serious resistance to Russia's pretensions; and I fancy that the Continent generally is waiting to hear what people will say in England.—*Daily Telegraph.*

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—Westminster, Nov. 17.

(Before Justices Mellor, Lush, and Hannen.)

EX PARTE LORD AND LADY SANDYS AND THE HON. MISS SANDYS.

This was an extraordinary and painful case. It was an application on the part of Lord and Lady Sandys and the Hon. Cecil Sandys for a criminal information against a Mrs. Waters, the wife of a physician at Ombersley, in Worcestershire, near Lord Sandys' seat, for a libel upon Miss Sandys, imputing that she had had a child. The facts, as stated in the affidavits, were as follows:—In August last Lady Sandys, the mother of Lord Sandys, was staying at Ombersley, with her son and her daughter, the Hon. Cecil Sandys. During her stay there Miss Sandys became unwell, and a physician was sent for from Droitwich. It was suggested that this had irritated the defendant, Mrs. Waters, whose husband practised in the place, and had occasionally attended at the house. Shortly afterwards Lady Sandys received through the post a letter enclosed in an envelope, on which was written, "Picked up in the road." The letter contained these words:—"What a surprise you gave me about Miss Sandys! If a poor girl gets in the family way everybody talks about it, but I expect that as she is such a lady nobody will dare to talk about her. Who is the new doctor they have got for the lady? Just like the great folks' cunning." This being anonymous, and the writing not known, no notice was taken of it. On the 9th of September a letter was received by the editor of *Ais's Gazette* in these terms, enclosing stamps sufficient topay for the advertisement of a birth in that paper. The letter purported to be signed "Marcus Sandys," the name of a brother of the lady—"Oblige me by inserting in your next number the enclosed:—'At Ombersley Court, the Hon. Cecil Sandys of a son, still-born.'" It need hardly be added that the Hon. Marcus Sandys knew nothing of this letter, and that it was a fabrication and an invention. Inquiries were instituted, and several persons professed to recognize the handwriting as that of Mrs. Waters. Moreover, Mr. Chabot, the well-known expert, made affidavit from a careful comparison of the letters to about 100 points of comparison in the feigned handwriting of the libellous letters and some genuine letters of Mrs. Waters. Upon these materials, and of course on an affidavit from Lord and Lady Sandys and the Hon. Miss Sandys, showing that there was no pretence for the shocking imputation,

Mr. Powell, Q.C. (with him Mr. Jelf), moved for a rule for a criminal information against Mrs. Waters. The learned counsel stated the facts above set forth, produced the libellous letters, and stated the effect of his affidavits, on which

The Court granted a rule *nisi*.

Christ's Hospital.—This school has recently commenced a monthly magazine entitled "*The Blue*," the opening numbers of which evince commendable spirit and talent. Its editor and contributors may well be inspired by the memory of their own Charles Lamb, and Coleridge, and Leigh Hunt—names held, we trust, in greater esteem by Christ's Hospital boys than by their governors, whose profounder admiration of their various Royal and aldermanic visitors can afford no vacant nook on the walls of their sumptuous hall for memorials of the true glories of the institution.—*Times.*

THE CANDIDATURE OF THE DUKE OF AOSTA.

Madrid, Nov. 13.

Nothing is talked of here but the probable issue of the voting for the King, which is fixed for Wednesday next. The controversy continues very fierce in the Press. Some 38 or 39 Madrid newspapers have made a sort of protest against the candidateship of the Duke of Aosta, and a sort of compact to combat it by every means within their power. Of these papers many are Republican and Carlist, while not a few are the recognized organs of the Montpensier party. Of these 38 or 39 papers the great majority are very insignificant, being half penny sheets of little value and less circulation. The Duke of Montpensier has just had the misfortune to lose one of his daughters by typhus fever, at the age of 21, so that at present a gloom so deep rests over the Palace of San Telmo at Seville as to render him for the time being utterly indifferent to earthly crowns and royal honours. A portion of the Union Liberal seem, however, determined to give him their votes, while the remainder of the party incline to vote for Aosta, seeing the complete waste of votes thrown away upon a candidate who is sure to be defeated. Topete, Rios Rosas, and others remain firm to their "compromises" with Montpensier, and declare they will give their suffrages to no one else. With a view to procure a more unanimous vote for Aosta, Prim has sent by the bearer of his letter of condolence a message to Montpensier, explaining the true state of parties and urging him to withdraw in a formal manner from his candidateship. The Regent, it is said, seconds this request. If the Duke complies, it will release Topete, Rios Rosas, and the others from their compromises, and add some 30 or 40 more votes to the Duke of Aosta.

The Republican party are very angry, and there are some fears of their "taking to the streets," as they say here. Prim is well prepared. There are 140 pieces of artillery at this moment, besides 18,000 regular soldiers and 12,000 citizen militia. A movement of troops upon Catalonia, Andalusia, and Navarre is going on, as those three provinces are quite as likely to be the theatre of an outbreak as Madrid.

The replies of the Powers of Europe to the communications of the Spanish Government respecting the Duke of Aosta are very cheering:

Great Britain.—Lord Granville to Mr. Layard.

"London, Oct. 22, 1870.

"If the candidateship of the Duke of Aosta is agreeable to the Spanish nation, the Government of Her Britannic Majesty will see with great pleasure his Highness accepted as King of Spain, and they have sent a message to this effect to Her Majesty's Representative in Florence."

The Spanish Ambassador to the Minister of State, Madrid.

"London, Nov. 5, 1870.

"Answering the note in which I gave him account of the presentation to the Cortes of the candidateship of the Duke of Aosta, Lord Granville asks me to congratulate the Spanish Government on having presented the said candidateship, and adds that he will learn with satisfaction that it is agreeable to the Cortes and the nation."

Prussia.—Count Bismarck to the Prussian Minister, Madrid.

"Versailles, Oct. 28, 1870.

"We have been the first to recognize in a Speech from the Throne the right of Spain to decide upon her own future. We will not to day depart from this principle, nor imitate the example France gave before the war of trying to mix herself in the internal affairs of Spain, by making her resolution depend on the consent of France.

"We shall wait the resolutions Spain may adopt in her own affairs, and we will recognize the result, and offer the most earnest wishes for her felicity."

Russia.—The Chancellor of the Empire to the Russian Chargé d'Affaires in Madrid.

"St. Petersburg, Oct. 22, 1870.

"According to the principles which have always guided the relations of the Imperial Government with the other Powers, Russia believes she ought to abstain from all judgment respecting the interior regimen Spain wishes to impose on herself."

France.—Delegate of Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Chargé d'Affaires of France in Madrid.

"Tours, Oct. 26, 1870.

"You will please to thank the Spanish Government for the communication they have asked you to send to us respecting the candidateship of the Duke of Aosta, and answer that the Government of the National Defence, in the midst of the present difficulties, and in consequence of their relations with other States, cannot give a precise decision respecting the question which they have been pleased to direct to them. Nevertheless, the candidateship of the Duke of Aosta, of all those which might be presented under the monarchical point of view, is that which we most approve; but, faithful to the sentiment of its origin and the principle of the popular will, the Government of the National Defence will conform to the decision of the country, as at present represented in the Cortes."

The Spanish Chargé d'Affaires to the Minister of State.

"Tours, Nov. 4, 1870.

"In conformity with the order your Excellency was pleased to give me in your telegram of yesterday, I have made known to the Count de Chandorny that the President of the Council of Ministers had presented to the Cortes Constituyentes the candidateship of the Duke of Aosta, and the Count has manifested to me, in the name of his Government, that they receive the news with the greatest pleasure, sincerely desiring that the Spanish nation should inaugurate, with its defini- [illegible]

Austria.—The Austrian Minister in Madrid to the Minister of State.

"Madrid, Oct. 30, 1870.

"Your Excellency desires to know in what manner the Imperial and Royal Government would look upon the eventual candidateship of the Duke of Aosta for the throne of Spain. I have the honour to make known to you that, so far from having the least objection to the candidateship, my Government hope that the advent of this Prince may secure the well-being and the prosperity of Spain."

Rome.—The Spanish Ambassador to the Minister of State.

"Rome, Nov. 5, 1870.

"His Holiness the Pope, informed of the candidateship presented to the Cortes, has answered that he asks of God fervently that Spain, on electing her King, may secure upon firm bases tranquillity and well-being, for the prosperity of the country and the increase of religion."

The Government have published in the *Gazette* the bulk of the correspondence carried on between General Prim and the Spanish Minister in Florence, M. Montemar, which led to the invitation to the Duke of Aosta. They are interesting documents. It was the Italian Government which first suggested the appeal to the other Powers. Prim strongly objected on the ground of Spain's perfect right to please herself, &c. Italy, however, insisted, and Prim reluctantly yielded.

The Duke of Aosta's final acceptance was thus expressed:—

"I authorize you to say to General Prim that he may present me as a candidate if he believes my name will unite the friends of liberty, of order, and of constitutional government. I will accept the Crown if the vote of the Cortes proves to me that it is the will of the Spanish nation."

Espartero has written to Madrid urging his friends not to throw away their votes on him, as he will in no case accept. It is expected the effect of this will be to secure 30 or 40 more votes for the Duke of Aosta than at first seemed likely. Prim looks upon his candidate as secure.—*Times.*

PARIS UNDER INVESTMENT.

The *British Medical Journal* hears by balloon letter, of November 11th, from one of its medical correspondents in Paris:—"The sortie and temporary occupation of Bourget has brought ten wounded to our ambulance, and has filled four or five others. The number of wounded being small, and that of surgeons being large, they get at present the most skilled attention; and probably our surgical results, so far, are of a kind unequalled in any war. Space does not allow me to tell you of some very beautiful resections and conservative operations, which have perfectly succeeded. Great apprehensions as to food; fresh provisions altogether failing us; vegetables very scarce; and salt rations the order of the day. We have good private stores; and our wounded in this ambulance will, I hope, not suffer—thanks to private benevolence, and partly to the funds left by Colonel Lindsay. But there is a terrible prospect before us; and already I have patients among the poor who are nominally ill, really starving. You know what want of fresh meat and fresh vegetables, milk, butter, and eggs means; it means scurvy, typhoid, and starvation of children, lying-in women, and sick people. I have had a weary round to-day and came home heart-broken. But this is only the beginning of the sufferings in store; and the weak and helpless—the innocent—suffer most. The spirit of bravado is dying out, and the sad pinch of want is beginning to be felt. There is considerable abuse of ambulances, which are made the means of claiming provisions, exemptions, &c. General Trochu has appointed a special commission to regulate them; it consists of Jules Ferry, Wolf, Drs. Larrey, Champouillon, Chenu, Guyon, Labbee, Behier, Broca. M. Jules Worms is acting as secretary. He was here yesterday. The operations of the commission have caused a great deal of grumbling among the *faineants* whom they have unearthed; but *tant mieux*. We expect presently plenty of work, alas! We hear of great martial preparations. I don't know what they will come to; but we cannot stay here inactively to starve. I am writing in bad spirits; but, with the sad sights I see, it is difficult to keep a cheerful heart."

We have seen with some surprise a statement to the effect that the New Testament Revisionists had unanimously voted to translate the petition "Deliver us from evil," in the Lord's Prayer, thus: "Deliver us from the evil one." If this is the fact, it does not tend to inspire us with high anticipations of the value of their work. The expression occurs three times in the Sermon on the Mount, and if we accept of the above rendering we must change Matt v. 37, to "Whatsoever is more than these cometh of the evil one," and 39, "I say unto you, That ye resist not the evil one." The original is the same in all these passages. It would be an extraordinary piece of instruction to put into the mouth of our Lord, That ye resist not the evil one.—*Bombay Guardian.*

"Berkeley, September 1839.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Allpass.—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills.

GAMBETTA SEEKS TO EDUCATE THE PEOPLE.

M. Gambetta has addressed a circular to the prefects and sub-prefects of departments, in which he embodies the following direction:—"Every Sunday absolutely, and at other times in the week, if possible, the schoolmaster of each commune should read publicly to the inhabitants assembled at the Mairie or other convenient place, the principal articles published in the *Bulletin de la Republique*. The public should be informed of the time and place for such readings. The schoolmaster will have especially to impress upon the people those articles of doctrine or history the object of which is to enlighten men's minds, to give them a knowledge of their political and social rights, as well as of the correlative duties, and to impress upon them the essential truth that it is the Republic alone which can insure by its institutions the liberty, the grandeur, and the future welfare of France. I need not point out the high importance of this eminently moralizing propaganda. For 20 years the Empire has systematically laboured to retain the people in a state of ignorance, and to corrupt them, in order to use them as an instrument of its despotism. It is our task to elevate the mind of the nation; to develope in it the ideas of justice and independence, the sentiment of patriotism, the civic virtues, and to prevent by this intellectual and moral regeneration a return of the lamentable catastrophes which are at this moment afflicting the country."

Mr. GRANT DUFF ON THE WAR.

Agreeably to annual custom Mr. Grant Duff addressed his constituents at Elgin on Nov. 15. There was a very large audience.

Mr. Grant Duff spoke at considerable length, the matter of his observations being mainly the aspect of European affairs consequent upon the war. He said the time had by no means come—if, indeed, it shall ever come—when Europe can dispense with the influence of the French intellect. How far all that is happening now may tend to diminish the influence of that intellect is another question. There are some who tell us that France, deprived of several of her limbs—that is, of Alsace and part of Lorraine—will fall into convulsions and perish. Such language makes one think of the prayer of Paul Louis Courier, "May Heaven defend us from the Evil One, and from metaphors!" (Hear.) No proof whatever can be brought forward to show that a loss of territory to France would be followed by any such result; but there is probably much more reality in the fear that the cutting off from France of her semi-German provinces might have the effect of stopping that infiltration of German thought which has for some years been making her an increasingly successful exponent of German thought and German research to the Latin races. Naturally enough, Frenchmen will, for many a day to come, turn with disgust from most things German, and the loss of their eastern provinces, if they lose them, will only make their feelings more bitter. On the other hand, however, it must be remembered that the Germans have made themselves so completely masters of many branches of learning that no Frenchman who feels a real thirst for truth on the highest subjects—*la grande curiosité*, as it is termed—can, with the best will in the world, emancipate himself from the intellectual yoke of the Teuton. In treating of the causes of that persistent failure which has followed the French arms throughout this war, Mr. Grant Duff said that one of the causes was fraught with instruction to ourselves. For some time it has been more and more the custom in the French army to despise the higher and more intellectual parts of the military profession. Algeria has set the fashion. The rough-and-ready, rule-of-thumb officer has been the character who has been admired. This did all very well as long as mere barbarians were to be hunted about. It did well enough as long as only the armies of those civilised States were to be encountered in which science was even more at a discount; but, the moment when an army was to be encountered which was directed by the best lights of military science, the folly of the whole system was at once exposed. In illustration of these remarks Mr. Grant Duff told the following story: An eminent American diplomatist and *savant* wrote, some years ago, a book of great interest and importance on "Physical Geography as Modified by Human Action." A young French officer applied to him for permission to translate and publish his work. The permission was granted, and the completed translation was forwarded, according to the rules of the service, to the translator's commanding officer, with a request that he, in his turn, would send it on to the proper authority and obtain permission for its publication. Three months passed away, and the translator heard nothing of his work. At last, he applied to his commanding officer to know if he had forwarded the manuscript. "No," was the reply, "I have not forwarded it, and I do not mean to do so. A French officer has no right to demean himself by meddling with science. Such trash *is* only fit for *Pekins*." Some of you (said the honourable gentleman) may recollect that in my address to you last year I made use of the following words: "No sooner had the Prussian troops marched back into garrison from the crowning mercy of Königgratz, than they began to work harder than ever to repair all the shortcomings that had been observed in the campaign; and the Prussian army is certainly now, beyond all comparison, better prepared for war than it was when it poured, three years ago, through the Bohemian passes." Apart from the collapse of the French army, Mr. Grant Duff observed: France has been wretchedly served by her diplomacy. The Emperor told an English politician, some years ago, that he always sent his keenest and cleverest men to the German courts; but these keenest and cleverest men must have been, some of them, wholly unfit for their particular duties. It is an open secret that one of them, on whom the most fearful responsibility with respect to all this dreadful business rests, does not even know German; and the most astonishing stories are told of the extent to which his ignorance exposed him to mystification and error. In dealing boldly with the question of the Prussian army's superiority, Mr. Grant Duff argued that we could not remodel our army on the Prussian system if we tried. The two most essential conditions of that army are not present here. The first of them is the existence of a class which is sufficiently unenlightened to think that the profession of arms is the only occupation to which a gentleman can devote himself, and at the same time sufficiently enlightened to know that success in that profession can only be obtained by the same hard work which makes the despised citizen successful as a lawyer, an administrator, or a man of books—a class which, making claims in some respects higher than those of our own nobility, is, at the same time, extremely poor, and obliged to work for its living—a class whose most prosperous members, connected, like our own nobility, with the land, have their wits sharpened by being obliged to get out of the land as good a return as a poor soil and a bad climate will give, by direct management, without the intervention of tenants—a class which identifies its own importance with the military laurels of the House of Hohenzollern. You have classes infinitely better for your purposes than the Prussian *petite noblesse*, or Junkers, or squirearchy, or whatever you like to call them; but you have no class which could be to your army anything like what they are to that terrible host which rolled only a few weeks ago over the French frontier. (Cheers.) As to Germany becoming our rival in naval power, it is impossible to speak seriously about such a bugbear. No country in the world can come near us as a naval power except the United States, and the recent change from wood to iron ships has most heavily weighted the scales upon our side. Nothing but want of will can prevent us for many years to come having a navy unapproachable by that of any other country. In conclusion of his address, Mr. Grant Duff referred to Russia, declaring that, through all which has been passing, she has preserved her attitude of neutrality and observation. And India—well, I could willingly say much of India, and all that I would have to say would on the whole be satisfactory; but human patience has its limits, and you listened to Indian affairs for an hour and a half last year. (Hear.) To enter upon altogether a new subject at this time of the evening would be out of the question, and I trust to your kindness for giving me my revenge on some future day. (Cheers.)

At the close of the address, which was repeatedly cheered, a vote of thanks and confidence in the hon. member, was passed.

Preparations are now being made for the intended distribution of the tonnage bounty and proceeds for a slave dhow, name unknown captured on April 2, 1869, by Her Majesty's ship Daphne.

A Bad Speculation.—The young orator in Illinois who in a recent speech threatened to "grasp a ray of light from the great orb of day, spin it into threads of gold, and with them weave a shroud in which to wrap the whirlwind which dies upon the bosom of our Western prairies," has concluded it wouldn't pay.

The Aurora Borealis in America.—The Newburyport Herald has had a fine attack of northern lights. "Last evening, as soon as Tithonus had retired for the night, and was enjoying his first snores, his spouse, the rosy-fingered Aurora, daughter of the morning, [illegible] the saffron coverlet from his bed, and wrapping it about her, danced a jig in the northern sky."

Distribution of Naval Prize-money.—Notice is given that the distribution of the tonnage bounty awarded for a slave dhow, [illegible], captured on the 1st of March, 1869, by Her Majesty's ship Nymphe, will commence on the [illegible] inst., in the Prize Branch of the Department of the Accountant General of the Navy, Admiralty, Somerset House. The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—Flag, [illegible]; commander, [illegible]; third class, [illegible]; fourth class, [illegible]; fifth class, [illegible]; sixth class, [illegible]; seventh class, [illegible]; eighth class, [illegible]; ninth class, [illegible]; tenth class, [illegible].

Don [illegible], the editor of Paris Gaulois, who was arrested at Versailles [illegible] presented himself to Count Bismarck under his [illegible] only, and ordered to Mayence as a suspected [illegible] escape. He gave his parole to proceed [illegible] voluntarily, but immediately absconded. [illegible] in a Brussels paper he says—"I was authorised [illegible] Crown Prince to pass through the Prussian lines [illegible] duction of a formal safe-conduct, which contained [illegible] name and actual official character (President [illegible] in London.) I was [illegible] under the pretext of having published [illegible]. All my papers were taken from me [illegible] found in them they were [illegible] the execution of the safe conduct. After [illegible] was ordered to Mayence, and I went [illegible] not to escape. I gave it [illegible] because I regarded my [illegible] as a prisoner. These are the [illegible] decide on them."

[illegible]

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THE WAR OF 1870.

(*Saturday Review*, Nov. 12.)

XVII.

This war has been remarkable, among other things, for the valuable contributions to its history afforded by Newspaper Correspondents, many of them men altogether unknown before. Some of these useful writers are undoubtedly gifted with special energy and quickness, essential qualities in their particular duty, which unfortunately lays on them the obligation of rapidity in writing, without the corresponding accuracy and thought for which no time is allowed them. In a few instances, however, this element of successful description has not been wanting, and conspicuous among them is the letter of the Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, who lately shared the seventy days of investment with the army of Bazaine. Of this gentleman it may perhaps be true that he rather had his greatness thrust upon him than was great by nature; but his narrative (published last Friday) is nevertheless, in our view, the most important single contribution to the history of the campaign yet published, if we except the ex-Emperor's late memoir. Indeed we might possibly have dispensed with the latter the better of the two; for the weight of what comes from a merely neutral observer of such events as those that lately passed within Metz it is difficult to overrate.

The Correspondent is not indeed wholly without some partisan feeling. It would have been impossible, as we imagine, for any person to have shared the daily intercourse of officers and civilians within the beleaguered lines, and not to have formed some special opinion as to the conduct and designs of the chief actor. We use his account therefore with care, as we do those French documents of Colonel Valcour and others which have been put forth to vehemently accuse or wholly excuse the conduct of the Marshal.

We traced this last week up to the period of the two great battles which shut him in. We showed how fatal was the error which led Bazaine to dally with the course of events upon the Moselle whilst MacMahon's flight exposed him to the certainty of being turned and cut off from Paris. But in his next proceedings there is almost as grave matter for censure as in this first capital mistake. Having thus delayed, he certainly could not help the attack made upon him on the 14th on the east bank, or the collision about Mars-la-Tour which followed two days later. Possibly indeed more diligence might have been used to get the head of the column forward on the 15th; but even if it had, it is quite clear from what followed, and from what is known of the German movements, that their northernmost divisions would have struck his columns somewhere in flank. Everything as yet understood clearly points to this as the alternative which Von Moltke would at the time have preferred; and Bazaine was in fact on the 14th so late in his departure, and had so badly cared for the means of passage over the Moselle, that it was no longer within his power to avoid the general action which the Germans were about to force on him. The fighting on the 16th was between the heads only of the columns, yet at this action of Mars-la-Tour the German loss was heavier by far in proportion to the numbers engaged than in the subsequent battle of the 18th. Bazaine maintained his ground for the time, and even advanced his right a little, though not able to clear his way there, whilst what had promised to be a success on his left was foiled by the desperate charges of the Prussian horse, which were purposely sacrificed to prevent their infantry from being overpowered.

It is now quite certain that Bazaine had under him at this time nominally over 200,000 men, including the reinforcements lately sent up from Chalons. Allowing for 20,000 sick and wounded in the two late actions, and 25,000 to be left to hold Metz, he could still dispose on the 17th of 160,000 men. Not more than 60,000 of these had been seriously engaged the day before. They had suffered nothing of the depression of defeat, and, although strategically outmanœuvred, officers and men at that moment regarded the day's proceedings as glorious, and their own side as the victors. The Germans could certainly not have brought more than half their army at the outside into action before late the next day. Their total strength in the district was a paper force of 330,000 men, reduced by casualties, and the actual necessity of leaving one corps on their communications eastward of Metz, to 270,000. Bazaine might therefore have resumed the offensive early on the 17th with a preponderance of force, which would have been on his side all the early part of the day, and with the impetus of a supposed success already won—that element of good fighting so peculiarly essential to the French soldier—to carry on his men to their utmost efforts. Possibly—we admit it freely—he might have attacked only to be severely beaten. But it is clear now that he could not have suffered much more at the time, nor at all more in the end, than he did by adopting the very mistaken proceeding of falling back to fight a wholly defensive action within reach of the works of Metz. What has gone before will show the reader that the alleged want of ammunition (true, no doubt, of a part of the troops that fought on the 16th) was simply a official excuse for retiring to what the Marshal judged a safer position, from its own natural strength and its proximity to the works, to receive the enemy in. Two most material consequences followed this mistake. The veil at once fell from the eyes of his men, who found themselves henceforth half-imprisoned, struggling for liberty instead of striking for victory; and, in addition, every mile that he retired made easier the task which devolved on Von Moltke of following up the retreat, and wheeling the whole Second Army to the right, corps by corps, in order to front the enemy completely. The marches of the Guards and Saxons, for instance, who formed his extreme left, were diminished one half by this false move of his adversary, and it became practicable to fight the whole German army next day with its face towards the east and its back to the enemy's communications, in a manner that would have been wholly impossible had Bazaine retained a more advanced position.

The next crisis in the Marshal's position was after losing the battle of Gravelotte. Disheartened as his men now were by the discovery that their chief had counted their supposed victory of the 16th [illegible] decided defeat in the position he had selected, it is extremely doubtful whether the instant march northward from Metz, since spoken of, would have been of any service to them. It is quite true that the Saxon cavalry were all that barred the road to Thionville early on the 19th; but to have started thither along the flank of the victorious Prussian general would have but brought Bazaine between a now practically superior force and the Belgian frontier, and, had he done this, it is probable enough he would have anticipated with his army the disaster of Sedan. But German critics of a high class believe that, had he marched due south that day, starting from the works above Metz on the Moselle, he would have got for the time clear of their army, which had suffered so heavily on that flank just before dark that it could not possibly have been fit to move early. On the other hand, it is clear he would have met the Fourth Corps returning from its movement toward Toul, and quite fresh for action, which lay just in his way on the left bank, while the First was similarly detached on the right; and it could only have been by promptly overwhelming one of these, before his rear was severely attacked, and driving it so clean out of his way as not to allow it to fall back for support on the Crown Prince's army, that he could have carried the bulk of his troops away. The propriety of his undertaking this risk may have been somewhat doubtful, even supposing he had his troops sufficiently in hand; yet we agree with those who have asserted that a general of higher order would certainly not have allowed himself tamely to be shut in, when the German army, in forming its line, had thus left an opening on its flank whereby to escape. More than this, it is very possible that in doing so such a general would have dealt the First Army, or right of Von Moltke's line, such a counter-stroke as would more than have atoned for the defeat of the day before, which, after all, was paid for heavily by the victors.

Instead of doing this, Bazaine sank into a state of perfect quiescence for eight days. This space was invaluable to the Germans, as it sufficed to give them the means of counter intrenching their army so strongly as not only to make egress from Metz difficult, but to enable the three corps forming their new Fourth Army to be withdrawn to occupy the line of the Meuse, and completely bar the rash attempt which MacMahon made to relieve his brother Marshal. The latter waited for his coming, and at his supposed approach attempted his one real sortie, that of the 31st of August, which opened the Prussian line eastward of Metz at the time. But this attack was so very poorly followed up that the enemy recovered easily at daybreak on the 1st the positions he had lost—so easily, that if we suppose Bazaine to be a competent general, we must believe that he doubted at the last the expediency of prosecuting the effort. It was, in fact, strategically so ill-directed that for the time its success would have carried him towards the Sarre, and left the First and Second Armies between his own and that of MacMahon which he had expected.

As to the later stages of the investment of Metz, when we examine the French accounts and those of the German Correspondents, and compare with them the interesting narrative in the *Manchester Guardian*, we find the most perfect agreement on one point. No sortie after the 1st September ever showed the least real design to break out of the German lines. That of the 7th October, the most important one, was conducted just on a sufficient scale to draw the attention [illegible]

[illegible]

coming trial, only foreshadowed as yet by the extent and coolness of the German preparations, and the severity of which, we learn from many sources, is little understood by the vast majority of the crowded population on which it is to fall. The Second Corps is arriving at the Paris lines. Prince Frederic Charles and Manteuffel are moving on their separate roads to new scenes of warfare. Werder halts at Dijon for the former, whilst part of the reserve troops from the Rhine valley have invested Belfort, which, when taken, will give the Germans a new and direct line from their great river base towards Lyons and the central regions of the South of France.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE PARISIAN REDS.

The political programme of the Red Republicans in Paris is thus sketched by M. Blanqui's organ the *Patrie en Danger*:—

"All the churches should be closed against religious services, and should be converted into granaries, meeting places for clubs, and other revolutionary purposes. All the hospitals should be purged of priests. They should be arrested, armed, and placed under fire in front of the patients in the most perilous positions. We should confer upon them their noblest mission—that of becoming martyrs. They will go to Heaven, and that will be their reward. We, who do not believe in it, desire that they should die before us. Let them serve as breastworks to fathers of families, and that will be the only time when they have been good for anything. The first thing to be considered is the barricades. There is in existence a Barricade Commission, with a president and a credit of 600,000f., but nothing seems to be doing, and the Prussians are still advancing. No citizen should appear abroad without arms, revolvers, poniard, bayonet—all are useful—and they should arrest all the Bonapartist agents who are still to be found in Paris. Newspapers, clubs, and the constituted commune should demand that all articles of sustenance should be common property, and everyone should receive equal rations. Every one who is cognizant of any concealment or removal of gold or silver coin, or of valuable articles, must make an immediate declaration of the facts at the Mairie. At the door of every house should be placed a written statement of the names, ages, and calling of the inmates. The name of the proprietor and his real and actual address should be inscribed in large letters at the head of the list. The *concierge* should be held responsible for this statement. These are a few of the measures which alone can save us."

A BALLOON RIDE FROM PARIS, TO MANS.

M. Sezanne, engineer, thus describes his voyage, in a letter to a friend:—

I left Paris on Tuesday, the 2nd of November, with the sailor Legloarme. The wind was strong; it was difficult to master the balloon, the Fulton. It was necessary to leave abraptly. I had some ballast thrown overboard, and we soon attained a height of 1,200 mètres; that is to say, the range of a Chassepot. The firing soon made itself heard. I saw the cannon hidden behind fictitious hedges, the tents in good order, the cavalry exercising; the soldiers, in groups, saluted us in their manner with cries, among which I distinctly recognized some German insults, and with discharges of firearms the balls from which we did not even hear. The sky was dappled with pretty little white clouds like a flock of sheep; I contrived to keep just above them, that is, at 1,200 mètres. We moved together, and I could fancy myself the shepherd of an innumerable flock. I hit upon a very simple method of ascertaining our direction. It is enough to notice any striking object over which one passes—a large house, a steeple; and when one is a few kilometres off, by looking at this landmark again, the exact direction one's course has taken can be determined. I left Paris in a south-south-westerly direction, but soon inclined to the south-east, and continued bearing towards that point till my arrival. Next to the compass, the barometer plays an important part: it must not be lost sight of. The balloon is every moment taken with an inclination to descend, which I cannot yet entirely explain to my satisfaction; a phenomenon is then produced which a little reflection would have taught me to guard against. The balloon, seized by a current of colder air, contracts and instantly descends. A little ballast must be thrown out to check this tendency, but not too much. The fact is that the balloon continues to descend in consequence of the impetus it has acquired long after the equilibrium is restored. If, then, too much ballast is thrown out, the balloon, having conquered its downward tendency, rises a great deal higer than is required. This is what befell me at Chartres. I had recognized the cathedral rather far away on my right, and made the point on my map when the balloon began to descend; I threw out too much ballast, and soon began to reascend much higher than I wished. The sun heated my balloon all the more that the air was rarefied, and I soon saw myself carried to a height, which I could not exactly measure, for it surpassed the limits of my barometer. I calculate that I was nearly 3,000 mètres from the earth, which height is, however, not excessive, and caused me no inconvenience. The sky became blacker, the features of the country were no longer distinct, the cloud-sheep, seen from such an elevation, were reduced to light flakes, and the sounds of earth no longer reached us. Here are some extracts from my log book:—Left Paris at 9.15, crossed the Prussian lines at 9 [illegible] sighted the town of Montlhéry at [illegible] left, very far, a shining ribbon, the Loir; at 10.30 crossed the Loir at La Flèche, which are recognised from seeing a railway terminus there, already on my left the Loire glistened in the midst of the horizon. I ought to say that [illegible] advanced the sheep disappeared, [illegible] like a shepherd without a flock, lost in the air. I glided thus between the Loir and the Loire without experiencing any shock myself, though, from time to time, puffs of colder or warmer air blew on my face and fluttered the white handkerchief with which I protected my head against the heat of the mountain sun. The abnormal distension of the balloon made me feel rather anxious, and I several times looked at it inquiringly, wondering whether it could hold out, and if the time was not come to open the valve; but the varnished tissue looked well and cheerful, and I calmly looked around upon the horizon of 200 kilometres. At 1·17 I passed over the Loire at the bridges of Cé. Angers appeared like a little white speck under my feet, a little to the right. I have since heard that, seen from Angers, we appeared so small that the car was not visible, and, supposing that our balloon contained no passengers, messengers were sent off to find it when it should fall.

At this moment I measured on my map the exact distance we had travelled from Paris, and I found that we were going fifty-five kilomètres an hour. That is to say, in about two hours I should be over the sea; from the height at which I was I seemed already to see the menacing azure of the ocean. I had left Paris resolving not to descend before three o'clock, that is to say, before the moment when the wind, after having attained its maximum about one o'clock, generally falls. I then thought I was going towards the centre of France. I was not obliged to accomplish my descent at the time of the day when the wind is strongest, and I was travelling at the rate of at least sixty kilometres an hour, since my average speed had been fifty-five. However, it would not do to hesitate. I saw the ground becoming more and more difficult, and the copses of La Vendée succeeding to the plains. I then opened the valve for some seconds and we began to descend; but I was soon frightened at the rapidity of the fall. The barometer rose as if the needle had been pushed with the finger. Legloarme and I threw out the ballast by handfuls. Nothing did any good. Without having time to look at the barometer, I saw by the increasing size of the trees that we were going to touch the ground. "Cut the fastening of the guide rope," cried I; and the sailor immediately executed the manœuvre. The guide rope is a rough cord, full of knots, 400 metres in length, which is carried in the car, coiled up and fastened with packthread. As soon as the packthread is cut the guide-rope uncoils itself and runs out, one end remaining fast to the car, while the other seeks the earth. The fall of the guide-rope relieved the balloon for an instant, and made its fall slower, without, however, arresting it; but the rope as it ran out weighed more and more, and we began again to descend more quickly. At the moment when we touched the tops of the trees, the sailor by my orders let go the anchor, and we touched the ground for the first time almost immediately; the shock was much less violent than I had expected. We were in a country much intersected by hedges and dotted over with trees—oaks or apple-trees. We touched the ground two or three times. The balloon, suddenly relieved from the weight of the car, made a bound and carried us above the trees. We thus took three or four leaps of a hundred or two hundred metres holding tightly on to our ropes, with our heads bent down to avoid the branches which struck us in the face. All this time we held the valve wide open. The balloon became less and less distended. The guide-rope and anchor, dragging on the ground and tearing up the branches and the hedges, slackened our speed. At last the car came full into an apple-tree, which it rubbed the wrong way; the tree groaned in its language, while the car expressed by small cracks that the adventure was not to its taste; we again went beyond the apple-trees; but the anchor which dragged after us hooked itself so firmly to a trunk that a shock ensued so severe that the balloon could not stand it; it split throughout its whole length, and fell with us in the most pitiable manner.

But for a few scratches on our hands we were unhurt. All this happened so rapidly, and our position was so comical, thrown as we were into the midst of the ropes and parcels, that we burst into a fit of laughter, not having had time to feel any fear.

Captain Sherard Osborn has written a letter of indictment against the Shipbuilding Department of the Admiralty which cannot be put aside because it is couched in language not particularly official. He maintains that the figures just published, contrasting the stability of the Monarch with that of the Captain, prove, either that the authorities were aware of the necessary and constant peril of our great iron-clad, and did not make that information public or did not know, and were thus guilty of neglect and incompetency. The gallant officer calls upon Mr. Childers to do justice in a case where as many lives have been forfeited as would have sufficed to purchase a famous naval victory. Captain Osborn demands a Royal Commission upon the state of the Navy. In his opinion there are none of our fighting ships which could keep the sea, and the rest are worth their value in iron merely." He says that all of them are vulnerable, and that their vulnerable parts are well known and carefully recorded abroad. Finally he declares for the Cowper-Coles system; pure and simple—that is, low freeboard, heavy plating, no masts or sails, moderate draught [illegible], and consequent seaworthiness for offence as well as defence. All his points are urged with a sailor's frankness, and though it is, no doubt, easy to be wise after the event, and though the gallant champion forgets that his "lamented friend" stoutly believed in the sailing powers of the Captain, still there is sufficient justification for his indignant letter to explain the anxiety with which the country awaits Mr. Childers's decision upon the cruel loss of the finest man-o'-war.—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 16.

THE INVESTMENT OF PARIS.

ARRIVAL FROM PARIS OF ENGLISH SUBJECTS.

(FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "STANDARD.")

The King's Head-Quarters, Versailles, Nov. 11.

Versailles contains at this moment sixty more Englishmen than it did yesterday morning at this time. They arrived late in the evening, under the guidance of Mr. Wodehouse, of the British Embassy at Paris, from whom I have just heard the story of their travels. It is an Iliad, or perhaps I should say, a Jeremiad, of woes, inflicted, it seems to me, mainly by the inexcusable helplessness of our countrymen, and their gratuitous calling upon heaven and Mr. Wodehouse to do for them what they should and might have done for themselves. Nor, in the distribution of blame, can I hold the English Government at home exempt. Application ought to have been made long ago to the German authorities here for permission to take the step which has at length been adopted. Our American friends had their wits more about them. Delay has, as a matter of course, only made the thing more difficult.

The number of persons brought out on Tuesday amounted to over a hundred; but, as I have said, the English party amounted to 60. Many of these, being well-to-do shop-keepers, were in a position that forbad all thought of their coming upon the funds, which, you are aware, have been subscribed for the purpose of assisting our destitute compatriots in Paris; still a goodly number remained who were glad to avail themselves of the offer of a hundred francs a-head to forward their journey. You know how, in these days, a man may well want many things though his pocket be full of money; and the society entrusted with the distribution of the money to which I have referred, though nominally well up in funds, seemed at one time to promise to be useless for want of specie. A private English gentleman came to the rescue, and Mr. Wodehouse was able to second his good offices by the Rothschilds giving him a credit at their bank. Hence all the financial arrangements for the journey of which I am speaking were made before there arrived in Paris a remittance from Colonel Walker out of the thousand pounds which I told you the Government had placed at his disposal. The money difficulty surmounted, there remained that of conveyance. I am assured that conveyance was to be had for the seeking, and a few energetic folks obtained what they wanted in that line. The majority, however—some from inability to pay for a carriage, but several from indolence or incapacity—neglected to provide themselves with any mode of locomotion beyond that of their own legs; and it became clear, as the day of departure drew near, that a large proportion of the party would make the long journey to Versailles on foot, and that by their slow pace that of their companions would have to be regulated. They have only themselves to thank if their travels so far have been replete with misery and discomfort; their only consolation, perhaps, being that they have inflicted a share of their inconveniences of those who had better prepared themselves against the contingencies of travel at such a moment. They had all been given to understand that a donation of 100 francs would be the limit of assistance that could be accorded, and that they must be ready to face the troubles their poverty or inaptitude would infallibly entail. I dwell upon this point; for, with the infirmity of our countrymen, they have already indulged in the luxury of unlimited grumbling, which, when the opportunity arises, will probably assume the form of "writing to the papers!"

Members of the Paris Charitable Society and other friends conducted them as far as Charenton, and there wished them *bon voyage*—excellent God-speed—scarcely realised. At Creteil the Prussian outposts were reached, and there a considerable amount of time was lost. I suppose the German military authorities know their own business best, but it puzzles an ordinary individual to say why the journey from Paris to Versailles should be made so amazingly circuitous. It is bad enough to have, under such circumstances, to quit the capital on the eastern side at all; and though one must in duty acknowledge the singular good nature of the Prussians in allowing anybody to pass out of the beleaguered city, I cannot for the life of me conceive why they should throw so many obstacles in the way after the city has once been left behind. Doubtless there is good reason why the travellers were not allowed to cross the river at Choisy-le-Roi. But I conceive it was their own fault that they did not do so at Villeneuve Saint George. Had they done so, they would have turned off at Boissy-Saint-Leger, instead of which they went on and on south-eastwards, until they discovered that they had better make their halt at Brie-Comte-Robert. A glance at the map will show how terribly wide of the mark they had wandered. Mr. Wodehouse managed to procure a shake-down in the shape of mattresses for the few ladies of the party, but the rest had to pass the night as best they could. Food, I believe, there was none. The next morning they started for Corbeil, which they reached by evening, and again halted. Corbeil is a thriving little place, and I remember describing the kind and hospitable reception I experienced there on my journey hither, some seven weeks ago, from its admirable maire, M. Darblay, whom I had the pleasure of seeing at Versailles a few days ago, rejoicing his heart with the gift of two recent numbers of the *Standard*. I should be afraid to say how much the *Standard* is loved and gratefully spoken of by Frenchmen; the only scruple that I have in showing it to them arising from my fear, if you will allow me to say so, that you are buoying them with too much generous hope, and encouraging them in a resistance which I feel convinced will prove bootless and costly. This, however, by way of parenthesis. M. Darblay did what he could for the travellers, though most of them once more fared badly in a dirty rough-and-tumble sort of a hostelry on the precincts of the town, known as the Hotel de Commerce. Their miseries were aggravated by the inclemency of the night; and the following morning—yesterday—they had to face a piercing wind and a driving [illegible] and many wished themselves back in the city they had left, despite its stern law which limits each stomach within it *per diem* to 50 grammes of beef, and pinches it in like proportion as to other consumable commodities. I remember well my ride from Corbeil to Versailles; how sunny it was, how full of beauty and peace, of sylvan surprises, of villages lonely by reason of the very absence of their inhabitants—all save one, when on the preceding day the noise of battle had raged. But a mantle of snow, of roads deep in slush, alter sadly for the worse the aspect of the country; and our travellers arrived at Versailles, cursing the miseries they had at length surmounted. I am sorry to say that Major Hare remained behind, because he was not well enough to travel; and with him stayed Colonel Claremont. Mr. Wodehouse has with him a list of Englishmen who also wish to be liberated; but it seems to me that their chances are every day waxing worse.

And what is to be done with those who have reached Versailles? They must be sent away again as soon as possible. The besiegers naturally object to receive from the besieged their useless mouths. Mr. O'Sullivan, a gentleman in the diplomatic service of the United States, and who came out of Paris with the last batch of his countrymen, has just experienced, in a striking manner, their aversion to seeing our numbers increased. He had overstayed the time allotted him here by the military authorities; and though he had been dining overnight with the Crown Prince, who was, of course, ignorant of that fact, he was the day before yesterday "conducted," as the phrase is, out of our lines. Therefore our new comers will very speedily have to move on; and at the very moment at which I write Mr. Wodehouse is taking counsel with Count Bismarck as to which route they had better follow. At that authoritative source he will get all his doubts solved. But we are not already without indications as to what the route should be. There are, as you know, three. There is the route through the Prussian and French lines, *via* Rouen and Havre. There is that by Rheims, Rethel, and Sedan. And there is the third, by which you take the rail at Nanteuil, and then proceed by Nancy and Strasburg to Germany. You shall soon hear how, even if your destination be England, the last and longest is the easiest and best. Listen to two little true stories; for this letter seems destined to consist of nothing but a recital of the miseries of travel in times of war. Madame de Stael says that travelling is always *undes plus tristes plaisirs de la vie*; but when enemies are arrayed against each other, it may be added that it is one of the most dangerous. Captain Robbins was good enough to be the bearer of a letter from me to you, which I see you received; but you may not be acquainted with the adventures he experienced en route by Rethel, &c., the one laid down for him by the authorities here in his quality of Queen's messenger. Having to pass one night at La Ville-en-Tardenois, he found to his surprise the inn in occupation of a number of Franc-tireurs, who insisted, on sight of his uniform, that he was a Prussian officer. As he had been to Tours he easily produced his credentials from the Republican Government, and various other testimonials, as to his real character. The opinion of these gentlemen, however, appeared to be that anybody can procure such papers, and they avowed their intention of wreaking their vengeance upon him as either a Prussian or a spy. Even the maire of the place failed to quiet them; but luckily eight bottles of wine, and abundance of cigars, discreetly produced by Captain Robbins's servant, made them suspend for the night their murderous plans. Perhaps by the morning they were too drunk to resume them. Mr. Thomas, who has just made a return voyage from England for the National Society, and who came by Havre, Rouen, and St. Pierre, lays even direr pictures before us. He had charge of eight waggons, splendidly laden with all sorts of good and consoling things for the sick and the wounded. He has arrived with only two. I cannot say, considering the strictness shown by their enemies in the same line, that I blame the French for regarding all eatable things for the wounded as "provisions for the enemy," and for refusing to let such appetising esculents as arrowroot, corn-flour, extractum cornis, &c., pass beyond their authority. My wonder rather is, that Mr. Thomas contrived to reach Versailles with two such huge loads—consisting mainly of clothing, bandages, &c.—as I ever saw. But what really interests and amazes one is his description of the country through which he passed. When he traversed it only a few days previously it was comparatively quiet. Now it is all in a ferment. Thousands of half and ill clad men roam about, armed after a fashion, shouting, singing, drinking, staggering, brandishing the butt-ends of their muskets without officers, without discipline, without respect for authority, noisy, besotted, and desperate, a terror to peaceful natives, a scandal to their country, no peril to the foe. "But won't you trust your maire?" they were asked. "We *half* trust him," was the cynical reply. As the North, so the South. Mr. Oliphant has just paid us a hasty visit, leaving us this morning. He has been down at Lyons, he tells me, for one of your contemporaries. He was driven away by the popular voice, as the representative of a newspaper pronounced to be unfriendly to the French cause; and the authorities avowed that they dared not interfere. From every point we hear of the flood of ignorance and passion rising higher and higher. Indeed, the landmarks of law have already disappeared. I am surprised to be this moment told, as after what I have written above you will suppose that Count Bismarck has offered the English party the route by Havre, with a choice of either *via* Dreux or *via* Mantes. The application for safe conducts by that direction has astonished the commandant at Versailles; so it is possible that the decision may be revised. Fighting, real fighting, has been going on as near as Chartres, and ambulances have been ordered down there very pressingly. Many will perhaps at first read this as a proof of French successes; and up to a certain point they may read correctly. But I imagine that what is happening is merely this. Aware of the fall of Metz, and rightly calculating its consequences, the Army of the Loire, if there be one, and Keratry from the West, have hastened their movements and taken time by the forelock. If so, the Bavarians, who certainly were in no great force, have probably fallen back for purposes of delay. But between the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg on the one hand, and Prince Frederick Charles on the other, the over-confident French are likely soon to receive more than a mere check. Indeed, prepare yourself for one more terrible French disaster. The septuagenarian, on whose shoulders rests all the planning of this victorious war, expressed himself as recently as yesterday in terms betokening anything but alarm. Speaking of Versailles and Paris, he said—"We shall be here certainly for another month;" and Count Moltke's opinion is not lightly regarded. Of course, the observation leaves a wide margin; and I return to my already expressed belief that we shall not see a term to our waiting much this side of Christmas day, if, indeed, before the advent of the new year—blessed 1871, if it breaks with the dawn of peace!—*Standard.*

THE PAPAL ZOU-ZOUS.

Tours, Nov. 9.

The large grey trousers and the narrow grey jacket, both ornamented with red lace, the naked neck, and often a couple of unknown orders on the breast, are well known to those who have lately been at Tours or Le Mans. It is at the latter town where at present is stationed the Legion of the celebrated Count de Charette. At Tours the Legion appeared only with a view to legalize its existence when it was some 180 strong; at Le Mans it has reformed itself, and now constitutes two battalions of some 600 men each. The smallest thoroughfares of the old fashioned capital of the Sarthe have ample opportunity for contemplating the warriors who have so often excited the sarcasms of non-believers in the Pope's infallibility. But these sceptical gentlemen would be hardly right in now persisting in their hilarity; for all that was comical and incongruous in the variegated nationalities of the Roman Zou-Zous has disappeared. Out of the 3,000 Italians, Frenchmen, Belgians, Dutchmen, Irishmen, Americans, Germans, Poles, &c., some 60 were killed in defending the Holy See; the rest returned to their respective countries. Both *de jure* and *de facto* it was with the Pontifical Legion pretty nearly the same as with Poland at the moment when Kosciusko exclaimed "Finis Poloniæ!" All have disappeared, down to the Chinaman and the Oceanian. But a couple of hundred Frenchmen, a negro, and an Indian friend of mine, persisted still in representing the curious force. They went to Toulon on board the Orinoco, and formed that kernel out of which Le Mans has seen developing the large and distinguished company bearing the new name of the "Légion des Volontaires de l'Ouest." I use here the adjective "distinguished" by no means with jocular intentions. The legion is truly such a one, for there are at the present moment very few privates who do not wear an eye-glass, and have not some more or less imposing title. Counts, viscounts, and marquises are to be had by dozens; and all the faces, with the exception of that of the negro and of my friend, are of white and rose colours, most charming.

The growth of this brilliant family was almost as sensational as it was rapid. On the 20th of September the old Legion had fought at Rome from five in the morning till noon, and on the next day that part of it which was to form the French kernel was on board a steamer and on its way to France. On the 24th they were at Toulon, where the authorities kept them for two days without allowing them to come ashore, being probably doubtful as to the religious views and intentions of the Roman heroes. But about a week spent in some smal, town of Provence designated for their residence seems to have shown to the Republican authorities that there was no reason to fear or doubt these Catholic warriors, and on a dark and rainy midnight an order reached them to proceed to Tours. In a couple of hours they were on their journey, at the close of which they again remained a considerable number of days without knowing whether any use was to be made of them. In fact, they were utterly, and apparently deliberately, ignored, and had no other business but to read reports of engagements in which Mobiles and regular troops did not show that particular love of fighting which has always distinguished the Papal Zouaves. A night came again, however, when they received permission, if not an order, to show their valour in the ranks of the so much talked of Army of the Loire. Like the Foreign Legion, the protectors of the Pope were in the first line at Orleans; and if the former force has shown its value by having been reduced on that occasion from 1,500 men to thirty-eight, the latter has also performed some important services—although from a military point of view rather curious ones. Having only some 190 men in the ranks under the command of Captain Le Conidec de Tressan, the Legion is reported to have "protected the retreat" of the engaged army. True, the "army" engaged was only 6,000 strong; but still the task must have been a heavy one, and the skill displayed very considerable, for the whole losses of the Legion were about twenty men, of whom eight have to my knowledge reappeared, not from the grave but from the forests into which they had been hunted by the Prussians.

This military legerdemain at once gave a high secular reputation to that small body whose religious views where so little sympathetic to common mortals, and especially to those of them who have breathed from childhood the air of Voltaire's philosophy and Offenbach's music. Not only has the Legion been legally constituted, but volunteers rush in from all sides; and Legitimists as well as Imperialists, who would shrink from the very idea of serving [illegible] to defend their soil, were wise enough to understand that it was much more easy to stand fire in the steady ranks of the late Papal Zou-Zous than in the shaky ones of the Mobile or the National Guards, at once began to arrive at Le Mans, where the force was about to be re-formed. All imaginable titles and professions were represented in the list of the private volunteers who solicited admission into the fashionable and valiant ranks. Many a man who had gone through several campaigns as an officer, entered as a simple private into the Legion; for such is the law of the force that all its officers must be created out of privates. You may meet in the rank and file of the Legion even such men as the Marquis of Qualin, the pride of La Vendée, and a man of full sixty years of age His snow-like white beard, side by side with some swell-like faces of young diplomatists, when the Legion is about to take its drill, would puzzle even the most cold-blooded Englishman, and perhaps even suggest to Count Bismarck that not all French volunteers are necessarily deserving to be treated like brigands.

No doubt among the twelve or thirteen hundred men composing at present the Legion, there are persons of lower extraction, as well as a few adventurers. But the former are not many in number, and seem to have engaged themselves chiefly with a view to perform the work which is to be done in a military body when out of actual service, and to which the more distinguished members of the Legion would probably prefer death, just as they prefer it to dishonour. As to the latter, they have all of them given unmistakable testimony of personal valour. They have fought desperately in the Crimea, in Italy, in Mexico, in America—wherever fighting was to be found. Some of them, although still thoroughly French, have almost forgotten their native language. Count d'Armailler, for instance, who has just arrived from New York with 108 Franco-American volunteers and with 80,000 breechloaders, speaks certainly better English than French; yet it is only fifteen years ago he was a Cuirassier lieutenant at Balaklava and Inkerman. Much as he must have seen and experienced since, his greatest desire was to see himself and his men dressed in the red and grey colours of the Legion of Colonel Charette. "I am afraid whether the colonel will accept my men," said he to me, "for they are a rather desperate set of people, and he is very particular indeed. Yet I do not lose hope, and no one can doubt that they will fight like devils, and will ask for nothing; for there is not one among them who has not 10,000 francs in his pocket." A few minutes afterwards I saw the Count almost jealously contemplating two of the distinguished members of the Legion standing sentry at the gate of our hotel to pay the honours to Général de Fiéreck, commanding the troops at Le Mans: he resides at the hotel. I need hardly say that in a force constituted like this, both drill and discipline are carried as far as can be wished for, and there is certainly not to be found in what is at present called the Army of the Republic a single regiment which could rival the two battalions of this legion. We shall probably soon hear of the manner in which they meet the enemy, for on the day I left Le Mans the Volontaires de l'Ouest left too, in a direction which I do not wish to mention at present.

Azamat-Batuk.

—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Cornell University.—According to *Trubner's Literary Record*, Cornell University, in the United States, is providing itself with a professorship of Chinese and Japanese. Such superfluous literary luxury may raise a smile in England, and none the less because the University authorities will assuredly have to pay for their professors. The reason, however, is a simple one, and worthy of observation; it is, that the Americans have, like ourselves, a growing intercourse with China and Japan; they are near to them; they find the languages pay well, and they mean to outstrip us. There is no such professorship in Liverpool, is the comment of the *Athenæum*.

Indian Geography as taught in England.—The *Athenæum* is answerable for the following curious jumble:—"In the interests of instruct on in India, Government has thought it desirable to provide for the sons of the highest classes, the kings and great feudatories under our dominion. A college has consequently been founded at Kattywar, in the Madras Presidency, and it is so far advanced that it will be opened next month. It is expected to do great good in rendering the future ruling-class better qualified for the discharge of responsibilities."

At Tours a Frenchman who had been to visit the field of battle at Bacon brought back as a trophy a Prussian shell which had not exploded. His little boy, playing with the projectile, rolled it near the fire; a spark communicated with the powder in ide. The shell burst, and the splinters mortally wounded the father of the family and carried off his son's right hand. Two women in the room were not hurt.

Mr. John Simmons, of Boston, U. S., who died in September last, left the sum of 1,400,000 dollars (£280,000) for the establishment of "an institution to be called the Simmons Female College, for the purpose of teaching medicine, music, drawing, designing, telegraphy, and other branchs of art, science, and industry best calculated to enable scholars to acquire an independent livelihood."

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble, Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Nov. 14.

The elections for the Prussian Landtag took place on November 9. While the voting for the Imperial Diet is a direct one, based on universal suffrage, the members of the Landtag are chosen by electors, under a census, comprising three classes, voting according to property. The elections of the representatives will take place on November 16, but the result is already now pretty well ascertained. Only about one-third of those entitled voted, but this indifference prevailed among all parties, and for this reason their relative strength has not been greatly changed. If it had not been for the dissensions of the Liberal party, which is split into the so-called Progressists and National Liberals, the Liberal elements would not have lost any ground. Now they have but a little in the cities, but more in the agricultural districts. Instead of a close alliance among themselves, they injure each other and the common cause by a most bitter war, and in large cities like Breslau and Cologne they foolishly acted like enemies. The time, it is true, was not at all favourable for political elections. The old animosities had been buried by the war, and the patriotic feeling was paramount over every other. Thus under the pressure of the war the Government could easily influence the voters. Principles have been pushed into the back ground, and sentiments and feelings are dominating. This aspect of things will change, of course, as soon as the war is over, and new parties step in. If I judge of the present condition of affairs rightly, the Progressists and national Liberals will reunite, and together will form a very strong party, while singly they exercise less influence than by their talent, experience, and political insight they are entitled to. As another consequence of this peaceful revolution, the dissatisfied Democrats and Socialists will form a Radical party, and attract notice rather by revolutionary opposition than by a practical policy. It is in this respect a significant fact, that in Berlin, the head-quarters of the Progressive party, Dr. Johann Jacoby, the Radical leader, will not be re-elected by his former constituents, and that his friends are advocating a new party organization. The general indifference displayed at the last election can the less be justified as the laws which the Landtag has to enact, are of as much importance, if not of more, than the legislative problems to be solved by the Imperial Diet. The former has to heal the wounds which the war has inflicted upon the whole State—the towns, families, and individual citizens. Its old struggle for the self-government of the towns, church and school, and especially for the free, uninfluenced election of town officers and mayors by the citizens, and of preachers and teachers by the communities; in short, the first principles of self-government will be taken up again, and must be decided in favour of the people by the newly chosen Landtag. If the majority be feudal and conservative, the cause of the people will suffer enormously, and the reactionary policy of the present Ministers will attain the upperhand.

The date for the meeting of the Prussian Landtag has not yet been fixed; but the official papers announce that the North German Imperial Diet will be convened on Nov. 20. The rumour which, on the strength of a statement of the *Kreuz Zeitung*, circulated for a time, that it was to meet at Versailles, was only a feeler put out by Bismarck, and directed against refractory, hesitating and vacillating Bavaria, which, at the last hour, refused to join the North German Confederation. It would be an unwarranted innovation to call the Diet together, out of its territorial limits, to a foreign city, where it would have to debate under the protection of the army. If the King of Prussia and his Chancellor are prevented from coming to Berlin for the present, they must wait until they can return. Suppose the German army were for a few days only driven out of Versailles, what would the members of the diet do? They must of course take to flight if they do not want to be made prisoners. And now think of about 360 grave men all running for their lives, with the enemy after them! But Berlin, as heretofore, will once more see the Diet within its walls. Its first duty will be to vote a war loan, which will be passed in a few days, and next to ratify the entrance of the South German States into the North German Confederation. The official organ does not speak of all the South German States, as it cannot vouch for the application of Bavaria under the fair terms offered to her. Baden has repeatedly applied; Wurtemberg has finally joined her, and Hesse Darmstadt is of no account. Thus Bavaria alone, with scarcely five millions of inhabitants, fancies herself a great Power, and thinks she can dictate terms to the rest of Germany. It is the State Rights doctrine, by which she claims a diplomatic representation independent of the Confederation, her own army organization, the release from contributing to the maintenance of a German fleet—in short, she does not want to give up any of her rights, and insists on remaining as sovereign as she has been since the days of the First Napoleon. A prominent Bavarian politician with whom I lately conversed, plainly put the question in this way—"Do you expect that after having been victorious on your side, we will be satisfied with fewer privileges and rights than Saxony, which, in spite of having been beaten in 1866, was treated with so much consideration? We must obtain at least twice as many concessions." Thus much, however, is certain, that the North German statesmen will not give up any of the principles which form the basis of the present Confederation; that, as obliging as they may be on minor points, they will not create an "imperium in imperio," but will prefer entirely leaving out Bavaria to risking the durability of the new political structure. Nevertheless, the leading men at headquarters do not give up the hope of finally conquering the resistance of Bavaria; but if they do not apply very strong means, I rather doubt whether they will succeed. Bavaria, with her large Catholic and uneducated agricultural population will add little strength to the Confederation, which even without her will be a great Power of about forty-two millions of inhabitants; but the moral impression her accession will make is a more important consideration, for if Germany be not united by this war, she will be exposed to new schemes and new attacks of her enemies. It is an interesting coincidence that just at the moment in which Bavaria tries to exact her terms, the first defeat the German troops have suffered in this war is the repulse of the Bavarian General von der Tann near Orleans.—*Daily News.*

Female Medical Students at Edinburgh.—The managers of the Royal Infirmary on Nov. 16 decided, by a majority of ten votes to six, to refuse admittance to the wards to female students.

The Perils of an Army Reformer.—Mr. Trevelyan, M.P., as the *Daily News* is strangely informed, lately received anonymous letters of an offensive character, written apparently by persons of education, and conversant with military details. These have now begun to contain very significant threats of personal violence.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, Moteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

LEA and PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen universally.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams, in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits
Mustard, Vinegar.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Preserved Fresh Salmon.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Pickled Salmon.
Fresh and Lochfyne Herrings.
Fried Soles.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil
Soups, in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in Tins.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Galantin s.
Tongues, Brawn, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, AND THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals awarded CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

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CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND,
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS.

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

At the rate of two per cent per annum on the daily balance up to one lac of rupees. The Accounts are credited with interest half-yearly, on 30th June and 31st December.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months .... 5 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognized by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

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The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
Messrs. Glyn & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at

6 months sight at	1/10	5/8	per Rupee.
4 do.	1/10	1/2	,,
3 do.	1/10	7/16	,,
2 do.	1/10	3/8	,,
1 do.	1/10	5/16	,,
On demand	1/10	1/4	,,
On Scotland	1/10	3/16	,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1/10	1/8	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

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On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months.......... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 1 to 2 ,, ... ,, 4 per cent. per annum.
,, on other approved securities
3 Months.......... 6 per cent. per annum.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 18th November, 1870.

WANTED.

BILLIARD TABLE.—WANTED, a Billiard Table, new or second-hand. Apply, stating when to be seen and price, to T. C. G., care of "Bombay Gazette."

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

TO LET, the OFFICES presently occupied by Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, & Co., suitable either for Merchants' or Solicitors' Offices.—Apply to FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 18th October 1870.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

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Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE—ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

DIRECTORS.

John Cotton, Esq., M.P. | H. R. Fuller, Esq., M.P.
John Dunn, Esq., M.P. | The Hon. J. Hodgkiss, M.L.C.

CHAIRMAN—W. TOWNSEND, Esq.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the Company at Bombay, are now prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current Rate of Premium.

STENHOUSE & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,800,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

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Life premiums for	1860	£78,150
Do.	1862	105,708
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

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FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

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The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

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EXTENSION OF THE LIFE BUSINESS TO INDIA.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP.. £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.

T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
F. G. Eldridge, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
G. C. Paul, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Standing Counsel to the Government of India.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, ESQUIRE.

MEDICAL REFEREE FOR BOMBAY.
DR. H. W. DIVER, Esplanade Hotel, Fort.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons. are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

SURRENDER VALUES.

Policies are purchased by this Company at an equitable value after payment of Premiums for three years.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Benares Districts ...	J. G. Bachman, Esq.
Behar Districts ...	J. Almeida, Esq.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Chumparun	James Berg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts ...	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi Bank Corporation.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Madras	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. F. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts ...	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	United Bank of India.
Umballa	Ditto.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained by letter or on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Agents at Bombay.

December 1870.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary

BOMBAY BOARD.

H. Prentis, Esq. | W. Nixon, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq. | C. E. Benn, Esq.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1869.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
  Scinde Railway.
  Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
  P. & O. Co
  Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
  Messageries Imperiales
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
  Bombay Steam Ferries.
  China Steamers
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency
  Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS—

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C. PARIS Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.